THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at al prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain, Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Mareno, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

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LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamillion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA, any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelians mohair lustre &c., for sale by S. JACKSON.
Erie, ct. 21.

Geese Feathers Wanted.
150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
Oct. 27. C. B. WRIGHT.

Poetry and Miscellany.

AN INVOCATION.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

Lord! grant to poor o'er-labored man
 More leisure, and less pray'r;
More church, less priest—and homes for luns!
More libraries, and fewer sins;
 More music and less care!

And when the tardy Sabbath dawns
 Bid townsmen leave behind
The goldfinch, smother'd on his perch,
Gin-shop and chapel, jail and church,
 And drink the mountain wind.

Or teach the artizan to seek
 Some village House of Pray'r,
And kneel (an apparition pale,
Amid the rustics red and hale),
 And humbly worship there.

Or bid him (in the temple, built
 By skill Divine for all),
Expound to pallid listeners near,
While rose-check'd pilgrims stop to hear,
 The words of Christ or Paul.

Oh, for the lightning's path, the wing
 Of steam or fire to bear
Tir'd men to Edens yet on earth,
Where mind may have its second birth,
 And hope baptize despair!

There, in lone shelter'd dales, amid
 Their patriarchal trees,
Beneath the skylark's quivering wing,
Let parents, sons, and daughters sing
 Great Handel's harmonies.

Then to the dome of boundless blue,
 O'er-roofing sea and land,
Triumphant hope and faith will rise;
And with the anthems of the skies
 Mingle their anthem grand.

And sinners saved shall weep again
 For sins repented long,
And broken heart'd, though forgiv'n,
Repeat in music hallow'd heav'n,
 Earth's spirit-warbled song.

TWO CHARACTERS.

A TALE OF PASSION.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

"Will you lend me your light, Kate, for a moment?" said a young man whom we shall call Harry Eaton, groping in the dusk around a door, *from which there streamed* through the key-hole a faint tantalizing beam.

The wind was sweeping with a hollow dreary sound through the corridors of the vast deserted building, rattling every window-pain and moaning through every chink.

"I am *sorry* to disturb you," continued the young man timidly.

As he spoke the door was thrown wide open, and Kate stepped forth into the passage-way, shading her eyes with one hand, and holding her light aloft.

"I thought you would be charitable," he said, confronting her with a look of involuntary admiration. "Do you know that you should stand for a picture in precisely the attitude which you have taken. The light from that candle sparkles on your forehead like the glory round the head of a Madonna, and your eyes shine like coals of fire in the shadow of your hand. You seem just now to be something between a lady-saint and Lucifer."

Indeed, the girl's beauty was so fresh and brilliant that it startled one, as it burst suddenly firm the darkness, and filled the empty space with a glorious presence of youth and vigor and maidenhood.

"The fresh air out of doors," she answered coldly, "has given you very high spirits, and made you impertinent. Here is the light, Sir; I will leave it on the chair for you." She turned contemptuously away, without, however, closing the door.

The young man keenly watched her elastic tread and the flexible sway in her slight form as she moved toward the little table in the room to resume her work.

He leaned feebly against the door-post, and seemed to be struggling for energy to tear himself from the spot, and break the toils of a deadly fascination which was winding itself, thread by thread, about him. The girl, who had seated herself, remained for a few moments idle, her *bare arms stretched gracefully* upon the shining oaken board, her head thrown scornfully back, and a vacant look in her large black eyes, as though utterly unconcious of the intense gaze which the young man fixed upon her.—There was a strange contrast between the two. He was *pale and listless, and stood humbly at the door;* all his energies of soul and body seemed absorbed to feed that burning look. She was in the very flush and freshness of maidenhood, and reposed before him like one basking luxuriously in her warm, glad existence. Every pulse thrilled with vigor: her whole form was glowing with strength and buoying life. Her arms were bathed in the ruddy fire-lite, which half revealed their exquisite swell, and marked with faint shadows the sinews knitting strongly at the wrist. Her black hair glanced with a purple sheen to the flickering blaze, and the color in her cheek shone vividly, or turned to a dusky glow at every change of the uncertain flame.

"Come in, Harry, and shut the door," she said, abruptly rousing herself. You can fill that great German pipe of yours over my hearth; I am very lonely to-night, and want something to make sport of."

Harry crept into the with a noiseless step, and drawing a chair toward the wood fire, now crumbling fast away to a bed of glowing embers, began slowly to replenish the bowl of a huge meerschaum grotesquely carved, which he supported between his knees. The exhilaration produced by the frosty air had passed away, and left him care-worn and almost dejected.

"Are you angry with me, Kate?" he asked at length in a low voice.

"Yes, I am," retorted the *girl,* "I cannot bear to be flattered; and you talk *to me sometime* of my own face and figure as if I had no more feeling or sense than the little images in your painting-room. I was not made to be a plaything for gentlemen."

"I do not pretend to be a gentleman—in your sense of *the word,*" said *Harry.* "I work day and night wearily enough to earn a living. I say day and night; for when I have been engraving or designing all day I lie awake half the night, imagining some new combination, and building castles in the air, which must be substantial enough *to be turned to account. It is* a business which withers away body and soul. Even my imagination begins to have a slickly hue; but there is a battle before me, in which I must win or die. The world gives no quarter to a man once down, who is fighting with it for life."

"Still you are a gentleman," persisted the girl, rising and advancing toward the fire. "Your hand is softer than my own. It is only fit to carry a pencil or a brush. I am a girl; yet there is more strength in my arms than yours."

She took his hand as she spoke and placed it where he might feel that slender arm would scarcely dimple to the touch, but seemed, in its marble firmness, like the flesh of the statue in the old story, when it was just softening into life at the sculptor's prayer. There was a contemptuous familiarity about this action; she did no, *seem to look upon him as a man.*

"You are so quiet," she continued impatiently, tossing his hand aside; "you walk about as if you were afraid of crushing a flower at every step. You never speak above your breath. You seem always to have something which you keep to yourself. There is no life about you. I do not understand it, and it provokes me."

Harry made no answer, for he had long despaired comprehended. The twilight deepened in the room, and shadowy phantoms, exulting over the dying fire, stole up the wall and darted in stealthy frolic across the ceiling. The clock ticked loudly from its corner, as though it parted reluctantly with the midnight moments and meant to lay an emphasis on every one.

"Do you ever dream in the daytime, Kate!" said Harry; "I mean when you are wide awake?"

"Not often: I am too busy living. Sometimes on a long summer day, when the air comes through the window on my cheek, I sit and forget my sewing for a long while, thinking of nothing, but just feeling happy. All manner of pleasant images pass through my mind then, like the sparkling things in the sunbeam."

"But you are forced to gain a subsistance, and toil for it, like myself," said Harry. "Now have you never made a picture of yourself in some different situation; as a lady for instance, who was rich and had servants to wait upon her, lived in a fine house and so on?"

"Never!" she answered emphatically; "I would not be a lady if I had the choice. They are poor weak, sickly things. A draught of cold air kills them, like a geranium. They are helpless creatures, and must have some one to lean upon always; some one to look after their characters. Now I have neither father nor mother, nor, friends in the world; yet I would not quit this little room and give up the *feeling* that I need thank *no one for* help or protection—no, not for a fortune!"

"I am an orphan and friendless, like you, Kate," said the young man, speaking more to himself than to her "and I am glad of it. There is a grim pleasure in plodding on doggedly, with starvation at your back and fame a great way before you in the distance. I am getting a name, you must know, as an artist. They come to me now to design the illustrations for the novels of the day It is absolute drudgery, however, to extract the characters from some of these books, and harder still to fit a face and body to them."

He seighed, but there was an intense gleam of pride deep in his eye.

"Could I help you in any way?" said the girl, earnestly and kindly.

"The best help you could give," he replied, startled by her change of manner, "would be merely to sit still now and then, and let me draw from your figure. You are the perfect model of girlhood that could be found, and your complexion is the clear brunette, with which a printer seldom meets."

Kate's eye flashed, and she seemed disposed to quarrel again with his language.

"I should paint as Esmeralda, the dancing girl, in *Victor Hugo's novel,"* continued he, musing aloud, "and I should be the student, who loved so madly."

"You mean in 'Our Lady of Paris,'" answered Kate, quickly; "I have read that book. It kept me up all night and came to a miserable end at last. But I am not like Esmeralda. She was only a *pretty fool,* and the student was almost an idiot. He should have joined the army and put on uniform, to take her fancy, instead of talking Greek to her, and making love with a dictionary. I hope that I am not like Esmeralda."

Harry was astonished; for he had no idea that she ever read any thing; and he was always under the impression that even his ordinary language was often unintelligible to her. Her engrossing beauty, her animal vigor, had been to him all soul in her form; he did not care to look for a deeper intelligence. It was her physical excellence which domineered over his feeble nature with a wild fascination.

"You are the student in the novel," said Kate, thoughtfully.

"But not exactly, for you move around quietly and mope in corners, looking miserable, like the cat there; but all the while you have set your mind upon something, just as she has, and will pass through fire for it when you think it time to make the spring. I see into you a little way. But that student had nothing in him. Love made him crazy, to be sure, but he was always weaker than a child, *He seems to me like a man delerious with fever,* who needs to be held down in his bed but could not walk one step alone."

"I will sit to you, Harry, if it will be any assistance. You must not of course make a portrait."

"*I will try to avoid it,*" said the bewildered young man. "It will be difficult, since even now in your absence, all my designs of the female face turn to your likeness."

"Nonsense, Harry!" exclaimed Kate, haughtily; instantly resuming her ineffable air of disgust and indifference. Then, she began to *torment* him with a *girlish* wantonness of cruelty which is the very instinct of the sex. She revelled before him in her beautiful being, with a mocking, luxurious triumph which maddened him.

"This would make a picture, Harry," she said loosing *the fastening of her hair which poured down* at once in black shining waves over her neck and shoulders even to her feet. Then assuming in an instant the frank, half sisterly mannner which was hardest of all to bear, she compelled the miserable slave with throbbing pulse, to assist her in *restoring the thick tresses to their place.* Again she was all smypathy; and thus she racked his soul, binding it down to the torture by her wonderful beauty, while every word and gesture made more bitter the despair already cankering in his heart. He could bear it no longer. He rose from the chair like one uplifting a great weight, and strode hastily towards the door. He was arrested by the girl's hand laid gently on his shoulder.

"Will you not bid me good night, Harry, and confess that I am not like Esmeralda?"

He bowed in silence, and shuddering under her touch, passed out.

CHAPTER II.

In the solitude of his own room, Harry threw himself upon the bed with a delicious feeling of coming rest. He had now about him a world of his own, whose scenery and inhabitants were all at his command. The feverish misery, the continual humiliation of his strange passion faded from his remembrance as, disposing the covering around him so as to defy the frosty night, he sat still dressed, half upright on his couch, gazing at the little pool of moonlight on the floor.

Careering about the huge building, the fitful autumn wind roared like a distant lion in a desert or trailed with ghostly, rushing sound, along the passage-way, and went forth moaning and wandering far away into the empty night. Still, as Harry sat listening and dreaming, one form would return again and again, waveing dimly in the smoke of the meerschaum. It would be dispersed for a little while by the force of his strong will, and break away *into the features of ideal women, only to* come on him unawares, with a reproachful look, and a presence more exacting than before.

"She is a glorious specimen of physical beauty, an embodiment of the sex in all its attributes;" he thought *to himself, regarding Kate, in his reverie,* with comparative coolness. "She is a finer animal than a deer or a leopard, Would that I might for an instant feel the blood bound through my veins as it must bound through hers; that I might know the ecstacy of mere existence, in which she seems so to delight; that I might look through her eyes at the sky and earth; and that my soul might live, and sleep, and dream, wrapped up in so beautiful a body."

He pondered long upon this odd conceit.

"I suppose," he thought on more dreamily, "that this is the lesson taught by the old allegory of Cupid and Psyche, where the winged soul is emploring an embrace from the laughing body, who is the veritable child of *earth.* I have learned to-night that Kate has unusual intelligence; but the discovery gives me no pleasure. It seems to mar the idea of her upon which I dwell most fondly. My soul seems yearning like Psyche, not for communion with another soul, ethereal as itself, but for intimacy with a material thing, in whose fresh and healthful atmosphere it may revive and rest. That is the metaphysics of this affair."

And now, despite of his philosophy, feeling an approaching fit of wretchedness, and exerting his peculiar dogged strength of will, for his timidity was only physical, he drove away the subject and turned to his art.

But undefined, dilating images began to fill the moonlit chamber; the wind whispered mysteriously and ceased altogether; he lapsed into a dream; roused up and sank again; then determined to remain awake, and in the peaceful consciousness of a good resolution, fell fast asleep.

It was the sudden, deep oblivion which comes upon youth when melancholy and overtasked. A wreath of smoke was curling upward from the great meerschaum at the moment. As the stem dropped from his parting *lips, and the grasp of his hand relaxed,* the capacious bowl turned over in the bed and the silver-lid flew open, sliding over its heated brim came a shower of grey ashes, followed by a sodden, glowing coal which began to sink into the sleeper's couch, gnawing through one covering after another, and sending up a thin vapor as it burned its way.

Harry stirred uneasily from time to time, and the coverings, which had been wrapped around him, slipped by degrees away, and lay presently, a smouldering heap upon the floor. There was no outlet for the increasing smoke, and the air soon began to grow thick and stifling until the moonbeams streamed through a ghastly haze, which became each moment more palpable. Still he slept on; but his sleep was like that of a man struggling with some hideous nightmare. As time passed, his breathing began to labor painfully, and his features were sharpened with a look of helplessness and great misery. It was curious to watch the slow progress of the fire, which without breaking into flame, was beginning to extend its glimmering rings, as if it were searching for a wider foothold. The deadly vapor rising from it, gently approached the sleeper, *hovering* over him with stupifying wings like a vampyre, and draining imperceptibly the energies of life, so that at last in his weakness and the confusion of awaking, one suffocating pang might perhaps disable him altogether. It is strange that a man *should permit himself* to be *strangled* by *inches* in his sleep; but it is certain that men sometimes *do* permit it.

There was a stir in the silent house, and a hurrying footfall. In the twinkling of an eye the door of the room was dashed open from without, the night wind rushed in, eddying amid the gloom, and Kate stood at the threshold, with dishevelled hair and a look of unspeakable horror in her face. It was but an instant ere she sprang fearlessly into the dusky chamber calling Harry by name in a tune so clear and piercing, that the whole building rang and re-echoed. He murmured something inarticulately, but the sound served to guide her in the haze, and she was by his side at a single bound. He was lying completely dressed as he had fallen asleep. She first touched his hand; it was cold and clammy. She drew back shuddering, then calling to her help the great vigor concealed in her slight form and rounded limbs, she threw her arms about him and dragged him [illegible] *unceremoniously from the bed.* He *had the ill grace to* groan, as if uneasy at the fall, but the resolute girl gave him no time to remonstrate. Exerting all her strength, she drew him, now feebly struggling, forth into the passage-way, and without pausing in her activity, threw open the window, and *dashed water in his face,* which was distorted by that poisonous sleep. With pain and bewilderment his senses gradually collected, but his throat was parched by an intolerable thirst, and he was benumbed and giddy. Kate strained him to her bosom *in one impetuous embrace, and hurried to extinguish* the fire. She returned, flushed and anxious. She crouched down beside Harry, who had gained a sitting posture, but was still very weak, and drew his head upon her shoulder, with her warm young arms around his neck.

"*What has happened, Kate?*" he whispered huskily; "I feel as if I had passed through a long illness."

"Do not speak to me, Harry, just yet!"

He felt her bosom heave with a passionate sob, and a tear-drop fell upon his forehead. The blood shot tingling *through his frame.*

"Oh, Harry!" she answered, "in a little while you would have been strangled in the smoke. If I had not been awake, the room itself would soon have taken fire, and, by that time you would have lost all strength to help *yourself. It is all the fault of that wretched German* pipe of yours. What a pain in the heart you have caused me;" and she sobbed like a child.

At these words a wild panorama swept before Harry's mind.

"*Was I in actual danger of death?*" he asked, with a strange tone and manner.

"I think you must soon have perished in that smoke; the room is reeking with it," she answered, drawing him more closely to her. All the bright color had left her cheek; she was pale and haggard now.

"Then why did you wake me?" said the young man, bitterly. It would have been such an easy way out of a miserable world."

"Do you mean that you really wish to die!" she replied, in a low, horror-stricken voice; "*to leave the fresh* air, the blue sky, the sunshine; to be stretched out stiff and cold; to be closed up in the earth, and moulder away among the darkness forever? What a horrible thought! Is there nothing which you care for in the World?"

"Nothing," said the young man, gently loosing himself *from her embrace.*

"Not even for me?"

"For you—*you!*" he exclaimed. "It is to escape from you and be at rest anywhere; *it is to rid myself of* your presence, and blot out your very recollection, that I would go even into the grave, though a feverish dream of you would, I believe, haunt me there, and strew that narrow bed with ashes!"

The girl bowed her head upon her hands, but seemed not to listen to this frank outburst of romance and bitterness.

"You have caused me such a pain at the heart," she repeated; "it has not passed away since it fell upon me, like ice, when I looked into that room, and thought you might be suffocating there. Even now I am faint with it. If any ill had befallen you, what would have become of me?"

She fell into deep thought; he wondered silently. The increasing oppression *of the stillness, falling more swiftly* than snow flakes, weighing heavily upon them both, shutting out the world, and closing them in alone with each other. The moon was shining placidly on their motionless forms, pouring a silver flood over the girl's long hair, and giving an unearthly look of apathy to Harry's pale, stern face.

"Do not heed the reckless words of a desperate man," he whispered, feeling his senses slowly reviving to the charm of Kate's near neighborhood. "That speech of mine was silly enough in itself, and was ill-timed when you had just been doing me so great a service. But you have hunted me fairly down. You brought me for an instant to bay, like a stag; yet I feel myself the same coward at heart as ever."

Kate's cheek began to flush, until the crimson glow dyed the full throat, and faintly tinged her bosom.

"Do not draw away from me, Harry," she answered softly, burying her face more deeply in her hands; "come closer to my side; closer than before. I believe that you love me better than life, but no better than I love you." The words were distinct; the breath which uttered them was warm upon his cheek. "But for to-night I should never have known this," she went on, in broken sentences, gasping for breath. "How shamefully I have treated you. It is right that I should humble myself to tell you this. You may cast me off in scorn now, but not in anger. How could I know that, when the thought of you would come into my mind all day, tormenting and vexing me from morning until night; and when I was trying to understand your quiet ways, and always angry because I could not do so; when all this was going on, how could I know that it was love?"

Her cheeks burned, and her yes swam in a liquid light, as she looked up into his face imploringly, half offering her lips, as if to buy with them a pardon.

CHAPTER III.

Harry's life seemed in that hour to begin afresh. The pale moon which waned from the sky during their vigil, before the golden dawn of Indian summer, was a type of the sickly light that was at the same time leaving the artist's soul forever. The influence of Kate, with her buoyant spirits and practical energies, came over his jaded mind as vigorous and healthful as the breath of morning after a feverish dream. His genius began to tread greener paths in search of the ideal, hand in hand with a creature so thoroughly beautiful and thoroughly real. He faced the world now doggedly as ever, but with a happier audacity, while Kate grew gentler and more shrinking every day, and seemed to have changed characters—*putting on in some respects his former self.* The impetuous maiden was true to her sex, and only avowed her passionate attachment by laboring, frankly enough, but after a womanly fashion for his good.

One day they were together in the painting-room; Kate was *leaning on Harry's shoulder, her bright,* clear eyes fixed earnestly upon a picture at which he had been a long while occupied. It represented a nun-like figure, whose folded hands and upturned look seemed to indicate that she was engaged in religious contemplation, or in some act of penitence or prayer. Kate turned her eyes away, and began to play with Harry's hair; sending thrill after thrill along his nerves at every touch of her light hand, in its usual familiarity. At last she said, hesitating, and glancing at the picture, "Why have you made her so pale, Harry?"

"Because," he answered, "I do not mean to represent her, exactly, as belonging to the earth. She is a kind of allegory of the Spirit of Devotion."

"But," said Kate, smiling, "she seems to be in a *decline. There is no merit in piety when earthly things* are about to be taken by force away from us. Her cheeks do not look warm and full, like real flesh and blood."

"Why you must know," replied Harry, "I did not intend to clothe her, or rather to clothe the idea, in real flesh and blood; that would make the subject too material. I wished to etherialize her face and form, and to approch, as far as possible, to what we call the ideal."

"Well but after all, call it what you like, it is a woman; and quite a pretty woman, too."

"She is not altogether a woman, Kate, returned the artist, much perplexed; "I tell you she is an embodiment of the Spirit of Piety."

"Well, if you are going to embody the Spirit of Piety," *she persisted,* "must you not put it in a real body? The picture, dearest, seems to me like yourself; almost too dreamy, too unearthly." She placed her arm about his neck, as if to soothe him and confine his attention.—"For my part," she continued, "I would rather look upon a *mere,* downright woman, honestly praying with all her heart, than puzzle myself over any Allegory of Devotion that can be contrived. I think that these allegories are only painted riddles. When you have put the clasped hands, the eyes turned upward, the nun's dress, and all, *together in your mind, you* guess that it means Devotion, and once guessed, there is an end of the picture; for it is not a women, and it certainly is not a spirit. You ought to paint more than you see, dear Harry, and less than you think. Is this very foolish talk of mine?"

Kate's position would of itself have quelled Harry's pride of art; but he had studied moreover in a rough school, and his artistic feelings were not easily hurt. He had good sense, too, and was assured that, right or wrong, she was absolutely in his interest. So he pon*dered calmly on her words.*

"You see, Harry," she resumed, timidly, "people do not care to look at ideal woman, as you call them, who are only half flesh and blood, and the rest spirit. I know that such pictures do not generally please, because they *do not give me pleasure, and I am one of the people.* I believe that we all prefer to meet, in such a painting, with the face of a real woman, and to be sure from the expression that she is very innocent and very much in earnest in her prayer. We can enter into the picture and *feel solemn before it, because she belongs to the same* world, and has the same wants and troubles as ourselves."

"You mean, I suppose, that the art of painting cannot reach, or has nothing to do with, a general abstract idea," said Harry, thoughfully.

"I do not quite understand *those words,*" she answered, "but I will show you what I mean. I am going to represent the Spirit of Love; and you are not worth loving if you do not think me prettier than an allegory."

Laughing merrily at the thought, she proceeded to place a cushion near the centre *of the room;* then, turning toward him, she knelt down, and letting her hands fall into her lap, gazed steadfastly into his face. The noonday sun poured through the window over head in a shower of golden motes around her. It gleamed warmly down her shoulders and flashed from her black hair like a diamond crown. Her form was indistinct amid the shining haze. I cannot describe her look, half mirthful and half earnest; for the refining influence of love had given her features an expression of nobility, and had wonderfully softened her dazzling beauty. As she, sat, blushing in her conscious loveliness, Harry leaned toward her, as if drawn by an irresistible influence; she waved him back with something, of her old imperious manner.

"Go on with your painting," she said. "You cannot afford to be idle. Put my face instead of the nun's."

Harry began to make a sketch of her. There were many interruptions, and the subject was in intervals of leisure often resumed, until at last the form came out visibly on canvass. It was a very human face; for he could not fail to catch some traits of the bold and vivid beauty *before his eyes: and the second nun stood forth,* glowing in all the fascination which haunts the old pictures of the Magdalen. It was a creature so fiery in spirit, and overflowing with maidenhood; yet so saintly. But when, at Kate's suggestion, he finally removed the *unnatural trappings of the convent and left her,* merely a young girl, thoughtful and loving, looking up toward the sky, that ambiguous charm of the Magdalen disappeared. Then it was an absolute woman, the holy presence of whose purity made the beholder, by sympathy more pure.

I suspect that Kate was partly right in her contempt for the allegorical; but at all events day after day she strove to make her lover more fit to live on the earth as it is, and less apt to wander into dream-land; herself meanwhile, like a true woman, reflecting his refinement. Thus she came to his help, a glorious ally in the battle *of life;* always a woman *to his sorrows* and a friend in his triumphs. And, when in after days he gained the vantage-ground of the world, and she became his wife, I can imagine that her companionship might *illuminate* even the valley of the shrdow of matrimony, at whose portals the novelist pauses and turns away with a sigh.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

BY JAMES REES.

"Still seems it strange, that thou should live forever!
* * * * * This is a miracle." [Young.

In the year 1783, a stranger made his appearance in Philadelphia, *whose singular manners* and *somewhat* mingled style of dress, attracted general attention. He kept no company, associated with no one, none knew his lodging place—he was never seen to eat or drink; a strange mystery surrounded him, which none could pen*etrate or solve. He was evidently in possession of great* wealth; this was ascertained in a manner equally as mysterious as were his actions and manner, the nature of which we will not detail here.

A sale of old paintings in Second street, in one of those *old fashioned houses, whose age is indentified with* that of our city, attracted an unusual crowd, and among the number was seen the mysterious stranger. No common motive or idle curiosity, seemed to have drawn him there for as the various pictures were put up, he eyed *them with* most critical care, and it was observed at that time, equally attentive. Among the paintings was one of the original portraits of Oliver Cromwell, at the sight of which the stranger laughed outright; but it was so wild, unnatural, and sepulchral that a shudder as at the presence of someting awful thrilled the crowd.

Picture after picture was sold, without exciting any peculiar notice, beyond the expressions of approbation which some beautiful specimens of art elicited, until one was announced as being the likeness of *Pontius Pilate!* The stranger's eyes glared, his countenance changed from a pale cadaverous hue to the complexion of, as expressed by a gentleman present, "*a painted devil!*" So intent was his gaze upon the picture, that he scarcely noticed the curiosity his own conduct excited, and the words, "*It is he! it is he!*" escaped him rather as a mental thought than as an exclamation. He uttered no other words, his lips moved as from convulsive emotion, and when the auctioneer demanded "who was the purchaser?" the sudden announcement "I am?" from the stranger startled the whole company, and when he seized the painting and rushed from the room, it seemed as if the atmosphere has been relieved from some noxious vapor, for all who were present felt as if something oppressive had been taken from their breasts, and they breathed more freely and as the auctioneer observed, "bid equally so."

I heard this vivid and fearful legend in my youth and it left an impression on my mind, time could not obliterate, and even after circumstances had not added to the *interests* and wonderment of the subject.

In 1822. I was traveling in the south of France. It was evening when I arrived at a wretched hovel near the village of L———. A storm was approaching; dark and portentous clouds were careering through the sky, and the deep thunder was rolling and rumbling in the distance. Vivid flashes of lightning shot across the intensity of the darkness, like a forked messenger of the lower regions. Noticing a sort of a shed, I immediately rode up to it, knocked at the door, which being almost immediately opened, I entered what appeared to be a somewhat comfortable room. But what attracted my attention the most was the appearance of the [illegible] wild, fearful, and strange in his looks. His dress and style were different from anything I had ever seen before. He spoke not, but pointed to a stool. I seated myself without as yet exchanging a word; indeed I could not bring my tongue in connection with the words I wished to speak. It seemed palised but not with fear; a sort of indescribable fullness about my throat that left no room for the faculties to operate. I was literally lockjawed.—This feeling passed away, and a few words from the stranger lessened the pain of oppression I had suffered. Casting my eyes around the room, they rested upon a painting of a peculiar and very antiqued appearance. I examined it somewhat minutely, too much so, perhaps, for the rules of ettiquette, but I could not resist the temptation. On the corner I noticed in pencil mark: Lot No. 22, J. J. P., Philadelphia. "Pontius Pilate."

"This painting," I observed, "appears to have been in Philadelphia."

"It was; and what is there remarkable in that?" was his reply.

"Nothing, sir."

"I purchased it there myself, at public auction."

"You purchased it?"

Heavens! what a thought flashed across my brain.—This, perhaps, was the same individual, the same dress, age, and appearance, as described by those who saw the "Mysterious Stranger in 1783." While these thoughts were vividly calling up the various tales connected with the stranger's history, his eyes were fixed on me. Such eyes never glared on a *human* creature!

"Stranger things than these, young man, have occurred," he observed, "without exciting especial wonder.—The mere existence of a painting, and in my possession, has nothing mysterious about it, as your looks would imply."

"I must confess, sir," I remarked, "there does seem something curious in this picture, apart from the subject of it, as it was sold at auction in the city of Philadelphia some years ago, and connected with which—"

"There was a wild and romantic story. But there is a mystery attached to it, which if explained, would startle you far more than could all the imaginary horrid ones, horrified into seeming reality by the pen of a Lewis.—The painter of that picture was a Flemish artist, and this work was produced by him when only twenty years of age; his name I will not mention—he died in a mad house! He painted it in the aisle of the cathedral at R———*x in the year 1306, from an original painting which I brought from the Holy Land!*"

I started at the individual as he stood before me, in awe, but not in reverence, for there was mockery on his lips, and a hellish expression in his countenance, that awakened *fears for my personal safety, any attempt* with all the power I was master of, and I faithfully capable of doing so, even against odds. With this resolve, I observed:

"You must have erred, sir, when you said this picture was painted *in 1306, from an original* you brought from the Holy Land?"

"Young man, you are critical. Yet I have not erred. Time and space are not linked to me, nor to my fate, nor I to them. *I live for one coming event!* Until that occurs, the common events of life are to me as passing clouds. Matter and motion are the secondary causes which in me, produce effects. Look at me, young man, nay, start not." I shuddered as I gazed. "And I will tell you more, aye more than mortal ears ever heard before! Listen," and he placed his mouth close to my ear and whispered.

"Gracious heavens," I exclaimed.

"Silence—listen again." Again he whispered—I started back—there stood before me the *Man of ages!*

"Aye," he went on, "*I have seen whole cities* consumed; men, women, and children butchered—all—all but myself swept away from the earth. Nations, empires, kingdoms, rose and fell; towers, palaces, and sculptured marble, have all crumbled to dust, and left me a *living monument of their histories.* Yes, they are written here—here in characters of blood!"

"And you are—"

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

REPORT OF THE HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the memorials of citizens of several of the States of the United States, praying that the office of chaplain in the army, navy, at West Point, at Indian stations, and in both houses of Congress, be abolished, respectfully report:

That they have had the subject under consideration, and, after careful investigation, are not prepared to come to the conclusion indicated as desired by the memorialists. The constitution, in express terms, confers upon Congress the power "to raise and support armies," and to "provide for and support a navy," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." It is silent in regard to their construction. The officers and material to constitute these branches of the public service, were left with those who should exercise the power of creating them. No enumeration of officers or of their functions is given, and no specification in relation thereto is made, excepting only, that the President of the United States be commander-in-chief. That they were to be constituted upon the rules and articles of war, and regulations of naval service known and understood at the time, seems to be a necessary implication, without resorting to which, they could not be constituted at all—subject, however, to the necessary qualification that in nothing should they transcend the limitations and guaranties of the constitution itself. Without going out of the history of our own country, it may be remarked that, during the war of the Revolution, and in the *armies of that eventful period*, the office of chaplain existed, was maintained, and discharged its appropriate functions, at the public expense. No jealously seemed to exist in regard to it as "an establishment" of religion of that day; and we learn from the history of the times, that the heroes of the revolutionary army regarded it with the consideration due to its position and *functions as such. Having thus* existed prior to the adoption of the constitution, can it well be doubted that, in the absence of all enumeron the subject of the officers necessary to constitute an army, it was fully within the power of Congress to provide for the appointment of chaplains as that of surgeons, or any of the numerous employees in the medical staff? To "raise and support armies," and to "provide and maintain a navy," are very general grants; but their execution does not rest entirely on implication either, as the constitution expressly provides that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing *powers.*" *The right to create the office* is clear of difficulty unless it unfringes upon a contained in the first amendment to the constitution. The amendment just referred to contains the clause: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It is obvious that the end to be secured by this wise and proper provision was entire freedom of conscience; and the evil to be avoided was the recurrence of that system which might arise on the ruins of such freedom—commending itself, not by the virtues it might teach but by the secular fear that should induce obedience to it. Such systems had existed, and had exerted over mankind their baleful and retarding influence; and men had yielded obedience to them, rather in conformity to law than the dictates of conscience. Against such systems our ancestors had ever struggled, and the constitution but perpetuates their sentiments, in the insurmountable barrier it interposes against them. There can be no religious "establishment" without a disregard of its provisions; and any approximation towards it would be struck down by the spirits of religious tolerance, as necessary to purity of faith, as freedom of conscience to liberty itself. *But in thus jealously guarding* against the existence of laws "respecting an establishment of religion," it cannot justly be inferred that religion should not exist, and be regarded and respected where it might be, without injury to the entire tolerance guarantied. "An establishment" of religion is something defined, distinctive, and wearing the same form and peculiarities everywhere, and by whomsoever administered. It admits of no diversity in features or subsistance; and those who enter its temples to minister at its altars, must first be measured by, and come up to its standards. It conforms to the sentiment of no votary: all who embrace it must believe it, if they would be its disciples.

Does the employment of chaplains in the army and navy, as practised in our service, exhibit any of the characteristics of a religious establishment, or *pesent the appearance or any tendency thereto?*— There is no standard of faith to be measured by, or form of worship that must be followed. Practice has required that they be simply ministers of the *gospel.* They are as diverse in opinions almost as the theatres of their respective employment are various. Of the thirty employed at present in the army, almost every prevalent Christain creed has its representative. No standard is required as a prerequisite for appointment but that already noticed. We might refer the question to the numerous and respectable memorialists themselves, whether there in anything like and establishment, or a tendency in that direction, in the practice thus stated? It seems to *your committee that the answer could not but be* in the negative. Nor can there be a probability, while our government continues to be administered by the people, through their agents, frequently appointed and frequently changed, that any one denomination of religion will ever gain an ascendancy, in the appointment of these officers, in advance of its *numerical force, over any others in the country.*— In this connexion, it may also be remarked—and we do So with pleasure—that the very jealosly of the admixture of seculiar and sacred things, in the halls of legislation, evinced by the petitioners, argues the great security that the constitutional prohibition possesses, should it ever be in danger of a real attack.

Your committee do not mean to elaborate the expediency of the practice. It has long been in use and well known to the people. We find an article of war adopted in Congress in *September, 1776,* by which it is provided that "every chaplain who is commissioned to a regiment, company, or troop, or garrison, who shall absent himself from the said regiment, company, troop, or garrison, (excepting in case of sickness or leave of absence,) shall be brought to a court-martial and fined not exceeding one month's pay, *besides the loss of his pay during his absence,* or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge most proper." Thus it was established, and remained on this footing, in the revolutionary army. By the act of March, 1791, "for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment," the office is again recognized and provided for; *so it was in 1812, and has so continued* ever since.

Thus has it been introduced, and its propriety rests, we think, on many considerations that establish that propriety, beyond the reach of all just criticism, much less of just condemnation. Were the office abolished, the soldier or sailor might with more than a show of plausibility complain that the "free exercise" of religion was denied him; that his constitutional rights were infringed. The nature of his employment and the necessity of discipline are such that he is not at liberty to go, and enjoy the "free exercise thereof," as the constitution provides. He must remain at his post. Thus might he be deprived *of the opportunity* that all others not similarly engaged enjoy; and he might be heard with justice and reason to complain, if the opportunity to attend religious worship was not provided for him through the medium of the office in question.

But nothing will serve to illustrate the propriety and expediency of the measure so well, as to consider it in regard to the foreign service of the army and navy. Portions of our naval forces are at all times on some distant coast—often on stations where not only the language of the people is strange, but their rites are abhorent. He often finds himself where no holy day or Christian service would ever remind him of his distant home in a Christian land, were it not for the provision the government has kindly made for him. Would it not be a privation to deprive him of it? Could it benefit him to do so? If he heard no sound of the gospel in language familiar to his ears, and in forms well suited to his understanding, would he be a better soldier or more obedient sailor? The experience of the service will not answer these questions in the affirmative.

But recently it has been the lot of our country to be engaged in a foreign war, in which it became necessary to send her citizen-soldiers into an enemy's country. The language of the people, their customs and mode of worship, were alike strangers to them. Besides, all were enemies—the priest no less so than the people; and, however much desired or necessary to morals and discipline the administration of the unostentatious religion of our own country, its advantages would have been entirely *foregone, had not the government justly provided* for its ministration, under such circumstances. To have refused this, would have placed our fellow-citizens on a very different footing from the rest of their countrymen, and would have been esteemed as a great privation by many, if not by all good soldiers. The spirit of Christianity has ever had a tendency to mitigate the rigors of war, if as yet it has not been entirely able to prevent it; to lead to acts of charity and kindness; and to humanize the heart. It was true philanthropy, therefore, to introduce this mitigating influence where, of all other places, its fruits were to be most beneficially realized, namely, into the army and navy; and to abolish it, *in this Christian age of the world, would* seem like retrograding rather than advancing in civilization. While much good and no perceptible evil has resulted from the practice; while no constitutional prohibition exists in relation to it; while diversity of faith is tolerated as freely as the constitual requirement, in the minister, as well as in *those for whom he officiates*; and while the expense is so small as not to be felt by any one,—your committee do not think it necessary to interfere with the office of chaplain, as it exists at present in the army and navy. In the last-named branch of the service, the number of chaplains is twenty-four.

In regard to the office of chaplain at West Point, *it is only necessary to remark that this institution* is part of the military establishment of the United States; and, the discipline being the same, a similar necessity exists for the office of chaplain within it (if not to a greater extent) as in the army at military posts exclusively. The chaplain in that institution is also one of its professors.

The petitioners also pray for its abolition at "Indian stations." On inquiry of the *Indian Bureau*, it has been ascertained that no such office exists at such stations, and that when clergymen are employed at such points it is as teachers of schools only.

They also ask for the abolition of the office of chaplain to the houses of Congress. The propriety and necessity for their employment at the Capitol does not, perhaps, stand upon an equal footing in some respects with that of the services already referred to. The constitutional right to appoint such officers, and to pay them, on the part of the respective houses, will admit, we think, of no doubt. It is provided in section 2 of article 1 of the constitution, *among other things, that* "the House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and *other* officers," &c.; and in section 3 of the same article, that "the Senate shall choose their *other* officers," (the presiding officer being the Vice President of the United States,) "and a president *pro tempore.*" Under these provisions, the respective houses have at all times appointed all and every officer and employe deemed proper or necessary. Time and usage have given sanction to the employment of chaplains. The Congress of 1775, that met in Carpenter's Hall, had their chaplain; and their successor in 1776 seemed to sanction by their practice that it was "not unbecoming" that the custom should be continued. So in 1789, in the *first Congress* under the constitution, chaplains were elected, and it is believed have so continued to be ever since. A due regard for religion is the sentiment of our country; and in accordance with this sentiment, an acknowledgement on behalf of the people of this happy land of their gratitude to Divine Providence for liberty, freedom of conscience, and national prosperity, at the instance of some eminently spiritual and good man, chosen by their representatives, has received their sanction for many years, as peculiarly proper and right. And who will say it is wrong? Nor has the selection ever been sectarian. A joint rule of the two houses requires that both shall not be of the same denomination of Christians; and this rule is strictly observed. Directly the opposite of an "establisehment" of religion is thus clearly evinced by the practice of the houses of Congress in regard to this office. *The salary of each of the chaplains* thus appointed is $500 per annum, making an aggregate of $1,000. As a burden on the treasury, it is certainly very light, and could not, if apportioned among the people, be more than the two-hundreth part of a cent to each of them.

Your committee, from this brief examination of the prayer of the numerous and respectable petitioners, cannot come to the conclusion desired by them.

The Sandwich Islands.

The *Polynesian*, the official journal of the Hawaiian Government, published weekly at Honolulu, *discusses at some length the property of the annexation* of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. As a matter of *right*, it thinks that the Hawaiian people might as well talk of annexing California and Oregon, as the American people of annexing the Hawaiian Islands. The *Polynesian* thus speculates and reasons:

"*It is true the native population is decreasing generally*, but not in all parts of the islands. In some few, where the natives have become inured to labor, of late years the births have been found to exceed the deaths. It is hoped that with an increase of industry depopulation will cease. Besides, the population of foreigners and mixed breeds is susceptable *of an increase quite equal*, and even far exceeding the yearly decrease of pure natives, so that even were the latter to waste away, the *nationality* of the Hawaiian Islands might still be preserved.

"It is of importance even to the United States, that such nationality should be preserbed, for under an independant government, as at present, they are always sure of the rights of the most favored nation, and if an attempt at annexation should be made, other great mercantile nations would apprehend that the United States aimed at something paremount in the northern Pacific, their jealously would be excited, a claim of sovereignty now absolute might be revived, a war might ensue, and after an expenditure of fifty or one hundred millions of dollars, it might be doubtful in whose hands the islands would eventually remain.

"At present, under his majesty Kamahameha III., all nations have equal rights: it is his policy to preserve things so, and it would be wiser in all maratime and commercial nations, to assist him in maintaining that equality, than by countenancing either annexation or a transfer by sale, for them to have to fight for it.

"The geographical position of the islands is too important *for either nations to acquience quietly in* their annexation to, or subjugation by, any other foreign State.

"Under King Kamehameha and his dynasty the islands, be their population native, foreign, or mixed, can never become a source of danger or injury to other powers; but were the islands annexed to the *United States, or colonies of Great Britain, or France*, or Russia, the case would be very different.

"As for selling the islands, that is a thing not to be thought of. The king is fully able to govern them, as their lawful sovereign, and he is not going to barter away his domain and his subjects, as a farmer would his farm and the cattle upon it. He has *the solemn guarantee of England and France* that they will respect his sovereignty so long as he exercises it with due regularity towards foreign nations, and were the United States to act otherwise they would lose more in character than the value of the whole islands.

"Both in Great Britain and the United States, *there is such a thing as public conscience*, which resists the voice of such charmers. Amidst the convulsions of Europe, the rights and immunities of the small republic of San Marino have been respected by all nations, and it would be strange, indeed, if the greatest republic of the New World could disregard those of the small kingdom of the Sandwich Islands."

GOING IT WITH A RUSH.—We find the following in one of our northern exchanges:—Married, in Marcellus, New York, on the 28th ult., Mr. Sylvester Smith to Miss Lydia Duncan; Mr. Sereno Smith to Cothia Duncan; and Mr. Charles Duncan to Miss Emma Smith, all of that place. These marriages were all solemnized at the house of Mr. Benjamin Stanton Smith, father of Senora and Emma, and brother of Sylvester Smith. Charles Duncan is brother to Lydia and Cothia Duncan; and Sylvester Smith is uncle to Senora and Emma Smith. All the parties except Sylvester, are under twenty years of age.

THE CAMEL OVERLAND LINE.—The camels recently imported into Baltimore, it seems, are intended *for an overland caravan, which is to leave* Independance for San Francisco every month, commencing next June. Sand & Howes, the circus proprietors, it is said, are at the head of the enterprise, and fifty-three camels are on their way to this country. This will be a novel mode of traveling in this country.

News by Telegraph to Buffalo.

From Dispatches to the Buffalo papers.

NEW YORK, April 13—7 P. M.

The steamship Cherokee sailed to-day for Chagres with 130 passengers, the most of whom were bound for the gold regions of California. The steam ship Georgia also sailed for the same destination with 472 passengers. The Empire City has a large passenger list engaged, and will sail on Monday at 3 P. M. The steamship Republic sailed for San Francisco via Rio Janero and Cape Horn.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the House, died at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Clay was complimented on his birth night with a brilliant serenade last evening. The great Statesman returned thanks to the citizens of Washington for their continual regard, and hoped they might long live to enjoy the blessings of this glorious Union. His speech was eloquent and patriotic, and was received with immense enthusiasm.

DETROIT, April 12.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER LAWRENCE.—The Keystone *State just down from the Upper Lakes reports, that no* Wednesday morning last the Schr. Lawrence, Capt. Short, of Milwaukee, with 11,000 bushels of wheat, was *sunk about a mile to westward of St. Helena in 8 feet* water, being cut through by the ice. She sunk in fifteen minutes after the leak was discovered, giving the Captain and crew barely time to lower the yawl and save themselves. Capt. Short says the vessel struck the pier last fall and started a butt and the ice probably started it again.

CLEVELAND, April 15—11 A. M.

The steamer Atlantic went ashore at Point au Pelee, on the Canada shore, Sunday night about 12 o'clock during the gale. They were obliged to scuttle her All the passengers are on board the steamer Keystone State safe

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Mr. Campbell's remains, accompanied by his son and the Hon. Josiah Anderson, of Tenn., left Washington yesterday morning, by the southern boat, for Knoxville His funeral sermon was preached in the House by the Chaplain. An election for his successor will take place Tuesday. The present reading Clerk is Josiah C. Walker, Albert Smith of Maine, Forney, St. Clair Clarke, Gen Walbrigo and others are mentioned as candidates.

Mr. Franklin H. Elmore has accepted the appointment tendered him by the Governor to fill the the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

The Nicaragua treaty has been completed and its stipulations all agreed upon, and has been copied ready for signatures. It will be signed in the beginning of this week, when it will be at once transmitted to the Senate.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

John Mareo, a young man formerly employed in the Western Telegraph office, hung himself yesterday—cause, mental abberration.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.

The wholesale grocery of Oliver, Bannon & Morton, was burned about 7 o'clock P. M., on Saturday.— They lost all their books. They had just commenced business, and had a very large stock of goods on hand. The commission house of J. W. Clarkson, adjoining, was partially burned. The contents were saved in a badly damaged condition. The building belonged to R. Birch, and was a large three story house, buil last year. The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. There was a partial insurance.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The committee on Foreign relations are preparing a report on the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and they will probably reccommend the president to enter into negociations concerning it with the British government. Capt. James Macintosh has been ordered to the command of the frigate Congress, now lying at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Senator Rusk reported the House bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad. Amended and passed. The Secretary of State communicated information respecting the correspondence with the British Government on the claims of American citizens.

HOUSE.—When the reading clerk commenced reading the proceedings, Mr. Hall rose up and inquired under what authority the proceedings were made up. He had no idea of a clerk being foisted on the House as doorkeeper was. The chair ruled the proceedings as proper, and the clerk continued. Mr. Harris of Illinois moved to proceed to the election of clerk. Mr. Brown of Miss., offered an amendment rescinding the resolution in reference to doorkeeper, which was ruled out. He afterwards appealed from the chair, and was sustained. Mr. Harris' resolution was adopted.

NEW YORK, 16—7 P. M.

Mr. Edward Moore, a respectable citizen of Newport, R. I., left the Astor House on the 6th inst., to go to Orange, New Jersey by the 4 o'clock train, and has not since been heard of. A reward of $300 has been offered for his recovery by Mr. C. H. Heckshor, 41 South street.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill to prohibit banks from issuing notes of less denomination than $5, passed, ayes 54, nays 24. It prohibits all farther circulation of relief notes.

CHOLERA AT DONALDSONVILLE, LA.—Thirteen deaths by cholera have occurred among the negroes on Bruce's plantation, Donaldsonville, Louisana, in the two weeks prior to March 27. Many of the cases proved fatal within six hours after the attack. There had been occasional cases and deaths also on two other plantations.

Another fight among the Philadelphia firemen occurred last night. The report says that guns and pistols were dischared, both in the street, and from adjoining houses. A small boy, John Parley, was shot in the arm and hand.

CAST IRON HOUSES.—A new style of building has been introduced during the past year, and although attention has been drawn to it before in our columns yet its growing importance seems to warrant our chronicling its progress. The United States Government, through its agent, Mr. Perit, ordered, some time since, a new Custom House and public buildings for San Francisco of cast iron, and by the last accounts we learn that one of them is already there and up. The War Department, we are informed, has concluded to adopt this kind of building for arsenals and other uses. In this city, besides those already noticed by us, there is a building now going up in the rear of the Astor House.

They consist of a cast iron frame, the sills of which are cast in sections of about five feet in length, and fastened together by screws and bolts. On each of these joint stands cast iron pillars, which are firmly fastened to each end of jointed sill, thus rendering the whole perfectly compact, These pillars again support another row of cast iron sills, and on these again stand another row of pillars. The strength of the whole building depends upon this skeleteton, which is so tenacious that if all the pillars of the first story are taken away, excepting the extreme ones, the building will still be firm, as an arch. The advantages of this mode are its great strength, its tenacity is resisting any shock, its free admission of light, its perfect ventilation, and the cheapnes and facility with which any architectural ornament or groupings of sculpture may be introduced, whenever suitable.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

INVASION OF CUBA.—Rumors from distant points of the Union tend to confirm the suspicions thrown out in an article which appeared in this journal the other day, that an enterprise is on foot again for the invasion of Cuba. The rendezvous now is at Chagres,—of course out of, and away from, the jurisdiction of this Government. General Taylor, however, will will see to it that nothing is done here that will either afford a connecting link with the invasionists, or in any way compromise the neutrality of the United States. If the expedition which is now fitting out be undertaken in good faith, there is every reason to believe it will meet with a desperate resistance from the Cuban authorities, who, our private advices assure us, are not unacquainted with the plan of operations the "enemy" proposes to pursue.

It is said there are 20,000 troops at present in Cuba, though a good deal scattered. It is further said that capital from the United States has been invested in property in Cuba, with a view to profit by an early change.

The last London advices state, on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that the Spanish Government has dispatched Gen. Mirasol on an extraordinary mission to Cuba, in connection with this matter.—*N. Y. Express.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of this county are requested to meet at the place of holding Elections in their several Election Districts,

On Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1850,

at 4 o'clock, P. M., and select the usual number of Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Erie on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State and Congressional Conventions at Williamsport and Warren.

DAVID OLIN,
W. A. GALBRAITH,
E. W. GERRISH,
WM. W. WYATT,
HENRY GINGRICH,
WM. G. ARBUCKLE,
MURRAY WHALLON, } Cen. Committee.

Erie, April 13, 1850.

Auditor and Surveyor General.

As Gov. Johnson has concluded not to veto the bill making these officers elective by the people, it will be the duty of the Democracy to place in nomination candidates at their Convention at Williamsport, in May, or at some other time, hereafter to be named. For our part we are in favor of making the nominations at Williamsport. We can see no good reason for calling another convention, and have no doubt all parties can be as fairly dealt with then as at any other time. As our delegates are hereafter to be appointed, they can be instructed, if instruction is deemed proper; and as to the other counties which have already appointed, they can do so with less trouble than to send delegates to a new Convention.

Gen. Seth Clover, of Clarion.

We see that Col. Vincent Phelps, of Crawford, has been appointed Senatorial deligate from Crawford and Venango, to the Williamsport *convention*, and *instructed* to support Gen. SETH CLOVER, of Clarion, for Canal Commissioner. This is right, and we trust Erie county will instruct in like manner on the 6th inst. It is due to Clarion that we should do so. For three successive congressinal elections the Democracy of that county have nobly supported our candidate for Congress. In no instance have they falted. They now present a Candidate for a State office—a gentleman every way qualified for the post he seeks—a true and reliable Democrat—and ask us to support him before the convention. Every principle of honor and justice demands that *we* should respond to that request with unreserved and unqualified instructions, and we trust the Convention will do so.

Gov. Johnston's Veto—Whig Consistency.

We have always considered the veto power the sheet-anchor of Legislation, and have contended invariably that the Executive was as much a part of the Law-making power as either branch of the Legislature. Hence when the whigs broached their dangerous theory—a theory of Demagogues—that the duties of the Executive were simply to sign all bills presented to him, without question, we denounced it as subversive of one of the fundamental articles of our republican structure, and calculated, if carried out in good faith, to produce the direst evils to the people and the commonwealth. This opposition to the "Kingly prerogative of the veto," as the whigs delighted to call it, our readers will recollect was the war-cry of the orators of Taylor and Johnston in the campaign of '48, and resulted in their election, both of whom were pledged, if men can be pledged, never to use it. *Talk to them about its necessity in cases of doubtful constitutionality*, and they would tell you the Supreme Court was the proper exponent of constitutional law—the proper tribunal before whose bar questions of constitutionality should be tried. The Executive was the *mere* executive of the people's will as expressed through their representatives. *His voice in legislation was to be silent.* His station simplified to that of a mere Clerk. Instead of the officer of responsibility, he was an officer of no responsibility, and many and pathetic were the appeals to the people by their party orators in favor of such a "*blessed reform.*" There were to be no more Jacksons, no more Polks, and "blessings to Pennsylvania," no more Shunks! The wheels of Legislation were to roll along as quietly and swiftly as a railroad car down an inclined plane. No Executive vetoes were to jar them off the track!—no Executive influence was to interfere with the legitimate duties of the servants of the people. But how unstable are all human calculations—and more especially, whig calculations. To adopt the language of the Harrisburg *Keystone*, "scarcely had Gov. Johnston got into office, until he found himself in a strait. Gov. Shunk had held over, for further consideration, several important bills which had been presented to him at the close of the Session of 1848. These bills came into the hands of Gov. Johnston when he assumed the executive duties, as Speaker of the Senate. Among them, there was one in regard to a railroad in Erie county, which excited a good deal of interest, and Gov. Johnston, to avoid the responsibility of signing or vetoing it, took the position, regardless of the fact and the well known truth, that he knew nothing *officially* about the existence of any such bills, notwithstanding he had them in his possession. He directed them, however, after the lapse of the constitutional period, to be deposited in the Secretary's office as laws, thereby stultifying himself in regard to the first position he assumed. He has since then, to avoid responsibility, permitted several bills to become laws without his signature, by holding them more than ten days when the legislature was in session. This is a practical nullification of the constitution.

But it seems, when a bill is passed which he fancies is calculated to affect the whig party in a political point of view, his conscientious scruples in regard to the exercise of the veto power, no longer stand in his way. The Legislature may do what they please in every other respect, so that his party interests are not affected. They may pass laws impairing contracts, take away remedies to enforce them, and do what they please in regard to the public interests, and his conscientious scruples will not allow him to interpose the veto to arrest them, no matter how unjust to individuals or injurious to the public at large. But the instant a bill comes before him which he supposes is calculated to affect the whig party politically, he forgets all his ridiculous declamation against the veto power and his regard to consistency, and without any scruples of conscience whatever, interposes the *tyrannical one man power*, which he had denounced in all his electioneering speeches, for the protection of whigery and mere *party purposes. He denounces the bill as unconstitu*tional, and as hasty and inconsiderate legislation. This however is a matter of opinion, as well as in other cases, and it *seems most singular, that in this instance,* he should deem it his duty to act according to his judgment and conscientious sense of duty, while in other cases his obligations to support the constitution and discharge his duty with fidelity, are to be entirely forgotten and disregarded, in deference to the popular will as expressed by the legislature!

It is thus that men who, in disregard of truth and sound principles, seize upon false positions and play the demagogue to deceive and mislead the people, will never expose themselves when they are placed in a situation where they are compelled to act, to the charge of inconsistency, insincerity and hypocrisy."

Homestead in New York.

The bill for the exemption of the Homestead of the citizens of the state of New York, from execution and forced sale, has passed both houses, and is now a law. The amount exempted by it from seizure is one thousand dollars, and it does not take effect until Jan. 1851. New York is now the fifteenth state, we believe, in which a law of this kind has been passed.

From Europe.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

PARIS, MARCH 20, 1850.

Dear Frank: In my last letter I endeavored to give you *some idea of the state of political matters here*, as I have been able to understand them from a perusal of the daily journals. Since then (you remember the affair of the Trees of Liberty?) every thing has been quiet.— On Sunday, the 10th inst. the election of Representatives to the National Assembly took place, and the Republicans elected their three candidates in the city. This result seemed wholly unexpected to the Bourbonists and Imperialists, who united their forces to fight the "Reds," and has produced an *immense impression* upon the public mind. So great, indeed, that Stocks fell immediately after the result was known on 'Change. Of course the event is viewed by the different parties in different lights. The vanquished say that now they almost despair of France, while the victors sing their *songs of* triumph and hail this as one more step towards the ultimate success of free principles. In truth, it does seem to indicate that the people are determined to have no more Kings, for the Army went with the people, and without the Army there is but small hope for King or Emperor on the soil of France.

The Place de la Bastile occupies the former site of the celebrated prison of that name which was demolished in 1790. In the centre of the Place a Fountain was commenced upon a grand scale by Napolion, but it never was completed and after the Revolution of 1830 the "Column of July" was erected upon the foundation of the intended Fountain. It is of bronze, 163 feet high and twelve in circumference, bearing upon its surface the names of more than 500 patriots who fell during the "Three Days" of 1830. Around the top is a railing, and the whole is surmounted by a gilt ball upon which stands a figure representing the Genius of Liberty. During the fortnight preceding the last election there was an immense concourse of people to *visit this column, nearly every one of whom* brought a Garland to deposit as a tribute to the memory of those who died while fighting for liberty. I have seen no estimate *of the number which were placed here, but it* must have been very great, for in one day the Police carried away five wagon loads. This removal excited some *little feeling among the people, but whoever has* the direction of the popular mind, seem to understand that the present is not exactly the moment for an outbreak. Placards were posted during the night enjoining upon the people to be moderate—to wait and give utterance to their feelings at the ballot box—consequently the whole affair passed off quietly enough. But each of these events has a significance which cannot safely be disregarded by those who seek to establish either a Monarchy or an Empire.

But enough of politics; turn we now to other matters. Among the *sights* of Paris, by no means the least interesting, is the Hotel de Cheny. It was built in 1480 on the ruins of the Palis des Thermes. Among some of the notables to whom it has afforded shelter are numbered several Popes, James of Scotland; and in '93 Marat and his party held their sittings within its walls. Some years since, however, it was bought by a gentleman who commenced in it a Museum of Antiquities. At his death the Government purchased it, restored what remained of the Palis des Thermes, increased the Museum, and opened the whole to the public. The architecture of the building is entirely different from that of the present day, and for this alone it is an object of curiosity. Within, the rooms are low and the walls and ceiling of oak. The furniture is, also, very old and of rich workmanship. Quaint carvings in wood and ivory—old paintings and tapestries—stained glass and fragments of sculpture—these, together *with a large* collection of ancient armor, and weapons and, tools of various kinds, form a portion of the strange objects over which the antiquarian may pore with pleasure, and *the visitor weave many a sad or pleasant tale, according* as his imagination inclines to the dark or bright in the history of the past. The Palis des Thermes, of which I have *spoken, is of* a much older date than the Hotel de Cheny, having been built by the Romans. Its existence is chronicled even in 360, and was once the residence of the Emperor Julian. One large hall has been restored, and from the style of its architecture, and many relics in the shape of fragments of sculpture and sarcophagi is a place of much interest. But let us turn from the old to the new, and take a look at the Pantheon, than which, in an architectural point of view, there can be no finer building. Indeed, it is allowed to stand almost alone when considered as a work of art. As the inscription upon its front says, it was erected "By a grateful country to her Great Men," and a worthy monument it is to genius. The corner stone was laid by Louis XV. in 1764, and the cost of the whole was defrayed by a lottery. It is of stone, and stands upon arches, the whole being surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 268 feet from the pavement. Within the outer, are two others, all three independent of each other—and the curiosity *is*, that they are built entirely of stone. The building was much injured during the "affair of June." Since that time, a band of insurgents took possession of it and held it for 36 hours. The immense door of bronze was battered down, and upon the pavement beneath the dome, marks are still visible of the falling balls. The door is being replaced, and the whole *building undergoing repairs.* Among the tombs in the vaults are those of Voltaire and Rosseau—Marat and Mirabeau were buried here, but their remains were depantheonized by a decree of the national government.— The view from the dome is the finest to be obtained in the city. The Hotel des Invalids was founded by Louis XIV. in 1670, and finished in 1706. Since that time many additions have been made, so that it now covers sixteen acres of ground and encloses fifteen courts. Immediately in front of the Hotel is a terrace surrounded by a fosse; and upon these are mounted some large guns in bronze of splendid workmanship, the fruits of former victories; some are Prussian, some Turkish, and some are Dutch. The celebrated bronze Lion, which was brought from Venice, formerly stood upon the esplanade, which extends from the fosse to the quai, but it was restored in 1815 by the allies. The front of the building is 612 feet in length, and over the main entrance is a bas-relief of Louis XIV. Passing through this wing, you enter the Court Royal, and upon the opposite side the Chapel. Over the door of this stands a fine statue of the Emperor, which bears numerous tokens of the veneration in which his memory is held by his old soldiers, in the shape of crowns of evergreens. The Chapel is hung with banners which have been taken from the enemy, mostly in Algiers. Previous to 1814 the Chapel contained *more* than 3000 flags, but on the evening before the entrance of the Allies they were all burnt, and the sword of Frederick the Great broken, *by order of Joseph Bonaparte*, to prevent their recapture. The Hotel will contain 5000 invalids, but at present it has only 3000, all of whom are fed and clothed, and receive a small yearly pension, according to their rank. The officers still use a service of plate presented by Maria Louisa. The only duty required of the Invalids—and that is performed at their own request—is to mount guard in and about the establishment. All about it is a model of neatness, and the old veterans seem to enjoy themselves in each others society as much as their age and infirmities will allow. Each one has a small piece of ground allowed him, and he cultivates it in accordance with his own taste. Most of these little gardens contain a summer-house where the old soldier can sit, literally "under his own vine and fig-tree," and "fight his battles o'er again in story." All soldiers who have been disabled by wounds, or have served 30 years, are entitled to the benefits of this institution. By the by, while speaking of the Chapel I forgot to say that only a portion of it is now in use—one part being separated from the other by a large painting. In the part not used lie the remains of the Emperor, over which a tomb is in the process of construction, but to view which visitors are not admitted.

The season here appears to be earlier than with us, although the latitude is higher. More than a week since I saw Apricot trees in blossom and many other similar indications of approaching summer. The Gardeners are busy in the public grounds, and the promenades are filled with people, come to take the fresh air. At least once a week the damp, narrow, and filthy streets of this vast metropolis give up their thousands, and every Sunday—*the* day of all days among the Parisians—the immense gardens of the Tuilleries and the Luxembourg are filled with promenaders. Side by side with the gray-headed old man you will here meet happy and joyous childhood, not yet emancipated from nursedom, with its hoop and ball, and top. Here come all ages and all classes, each in search of Heaven's free gift to all—sunshine and pure air. The French and American Sabbaths are two different things. In place of closed stores and well-filled Churches, and quiet streets, you have here exactly the reverse. But few places of business are closed and the streets wear their ordinary week-day aspect. The same cries from the wandering merchants, the same tune from the thousand hand-organs that fill your ears from morn till night, you hear on Sunday as well as on Monday.— On this day the Railroads run extra trains, and charge a *few cents more* than usual; and in the evenings the Theatres and Ball Rooms are more than usually crowded. All this seems strange at first, but habit is indeed a second nature, and after a few months residence in Paris it will seem strange to return to the quiet of an American Sabbath.

As a natural consequence of such a city as this, where *labor exceeds the demand, many* strange shifts are made to obtain a livelihood, some of which are very amusing, and particularly the street musicians. Most of these only make a *noise*, depending on being paid to *stop*, rather than *heard* for nothing. They usually carry the day, for their patience is as inexaustable as their organs, and they pocket their sous with a chuckle as they move off on their daily rounds, only to return on the morrow. All this is very vexatious to nervous people, but it is better to pick *up a living this way than steal.* Many of these organ grinders are women, and a few days ago I saw one with a child upon her instrument. When they first came under *my observation the child was amusing* itself with a doll and appeared to enjoy perfect health. In a few minutes, however, she stopped in front of a large Resterante, and then how changed the child; it suddenly feigned spasms of the most violent kind, and most of the lookers-on evidently labored under the impression that they saw before them a poor woman with an epelectic child, and their charities were regulated accordingly. But worse than this—I saw one cold day last week a couple of boys about eight or ten years of age, dressed in silk tights and ornamented with ribbons, who were blowing some kind of a horn and dancing to keep themselves from freezing. Such sights as these are to be met with every day in Paris, and I always feel as though I should like to send the poor creatures to America, where there is bread for the world, provided the said world is willing to earn it. The street merchants are of all grades, from the man whose whole stock in trade consists of a suit of old clothes, or three or four umbrellas, to the one who carries his wares in a cart and drives a donkey. If this class are not rich they are blessed at least with strong lungs and a large supply of impudence. No part of the city is free from them, and wherever you go your ears are *filled* with their cries. They sell everything portable, and I dare say are a great convenience to the population. Notwithstanding the thousands of *curiosities* to be met with here;—notwithstanding you find monuments at every step which tell you that France is not in her youth; notwithstanding the great men who have lived in palaces, and their great works, of which any nation might justly be proud—I have yet to be convinced that my own is not the *greatest country in the world in all that is good*, and useful, and practicable, in all that can tend to make a people happy and prosperous. Adieu, DOCTEUR.

A Peace Offering.

The *Pennsylvanian* says Gen. CASS presented to the United States' Senate, the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, repealing the resolutions of instruction in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, passed by the last Legislature of that State, and desired that they might be considered as a "Peace Offering." And so we have no doubt they will be regarded. They show how far above the excitements and expedients of the hour rises the devotion of a *National Democracy* to our common country. The Democracy of Michigan have watched the progress of danger at Washington. They have seen how every measure *has been retarded by obstacles of the Abolition* provisoites, and they have noticed, withal, that the sober second thought of the South was ready to accept any fair *compromise* by a settlement of the whole question. To know how they could aid in stilling the angry waves, was to act at once. To know how they could strengthen the hand of Gen. Cass, was to do so instantly. It is a "peace offering," indeed—an acknowledgment that there are duties above all prejudices, however attractive—and that the truly brave man, is he who is not ashamed to avow an error. Proudly, indeed, must the veteran Cass have born himself, as he presented this significant olive-branch to the Senate. How far he towered above the dwarfed demagogues, who have tried to destroy him, by shaking the very chains in his face, now broken by the Legislature succeeding that which forged them.

More about the Galphin Claim.

When the *Gazette* undertook the defence of the payment of the interest on the Galphin claim by the Secretary of the Treasury, against precedent, and the decision of his predecessor, as well as his *own* Comptroller, we thought *Hercuels* had shouldered a load a *little too* large for his strength. Every day's developing is proving our supposition true. For instance, the Washington *correspondent of that reliable whig paper*, the Pittsburgh *Journal*, a writer whom the *Gazette* has more than once quoted, under date of April 11th, writes as follows;

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—*It is said that the* investigatory committee, appointed at the instance of Mr. Crawford, find more difficulty in this case than was anticipated. Rumor says that circumstances have been developed, the *tendency of which is severely to implicate* the characters of men who have appointments under this administration, and who have lent themselves to the object of getting the claim passed. I understand that the names of *these parties will be before the public in a few days.*

What does Hercules think of that? Has the *Journal* "joined in this unholy crusade," "like other prints *in the same interest*," the *Observer* included? Don't be bashful now, but speak up like a man, and give us a "little more grape, Capt. *Brag.*"

How do they Like the Complexion?

The whigs hereabouts are very much rejoiced over the veto of the *late* Apportionment bill, which gave Erie county one Senator and one member. She was not entitled to a Senator, according to the ratio, nor to two members. But how do they like the new bill introduced, which makes this county, in connexion with Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion, a district with two Senators? Should it become a law we are afraid the "line of succession" *will be destroyed, and some of the* "names on the slate" rubbed off. As Samuel Wellon says, "this is a very uncertain world, and full of trouble and tribulation."

Comfort for Whigery.

Some of the Whig presses set up a great shout over the success of the whig ticket in Rhode Island, says the New York *Globe*. They are grateful that they are *not defeated there.* For small favors their gratitude is copious and overflowing. Who expected that in the Algerine State the Democracy had any claims to success? The whigs evidently have *expected to have been defeated everywhere.* Rhode Island and Vermont, the one the Algiers and the other a sort of Canadian province in the United States, have not been claimed by the Democrats for a long time.

Keoghs' Piano Fortes.

We refer the reader to the Advertisement of the Messrs Keoghs, of Buffalo. We have had the pleasure of hearing some of their instruments performed upon, and can safely say that for richness of tone and volume, they are unsurpassed. The workmanship is also of the most superior kind, and we can confidently recommend their establishment to any of our readers desiring to purchase. Mr. Wolloski is their agent in this city, at whose rooms at the Reed House, a specimen of their instruments may be seen.

Celestial Visitors.

New York is just now favored with four Chinese "upper crust" visitors. They arrived the other day, from Canton, in the ship "Ianthe," and occasion quite a sensation in Broadway, through which they promenade every day! One of them is a young lady 17 years of age, rejoicing in the euphonious nomenclature of Pwan-Yekgo. Greeley says her feet are but three inches in length. Her maid servant is called Miss Lune-Ching; the other two are Miss Amoy and Master Tsing.

STEAMER ATLANTIC.—We are happy to learn from Mr. READ, Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Line, that the Atlantic was got off Point au Pelee, by the U. S. Steamer Michigan, on Tuesday evening and is now at Detroit, safe and sound—not having suffered and material injury whatever. She has taken her place in the line again, and will leave Detroit for this port on Saturday evening and returning, will leave here on Tuesday morning next.—*Buffalo Courier*

Donation Visit.
THE friends of the Rev. E. JONES, will meet at his residence on Eighth street, near State, on Wednesday next, the 24th inst.
April 23, 1850.

MARRIED.
On the 18th, by the Rev. Dr. Flint, Mr. GEORGE HOPE, of Millcreek, to Miss MARY JANE MARSHALL, of Erie.
On the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. M. Eaton, of Franklin, Pa., Mr. A. Franklin M'Creary to Miss Lititia I. Barr, both of Millcreek.
On the 26th ult., by the Rev. C. G. Steubgen, Mr. Thomas Heyer to Miss Ann Catharine Metzger.
On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. Peter Clemens to Miss Christine Simon, all of this city.
On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. George Boehmer to Miss Maria Jane Smith, both of Harborcreek.
On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. George A. Lyon, Esq., Mr. William Ward, of Greene, to Miss Emily Olds, of Millcreek.

DIED.
On the 13th inst., in Greene, Milton, son of Lester and Mary Hays, in the 21st year of his age.
At his residence in Bloomfield, Crawford county, on the 13th ult., Mr. Andrew Bloomfield, aged 61 years.
In M'Kean, on the 18th ult., Mr. Jedediah Haven, aged 82 years, formerly of Ludlow, Vt.

L. STRONG, M. D.
OFFICE, one Door west of C. B. Wright's store, up stairs.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
BY THE MARVIN FAMILY.
WILLIAM, HARRIET, ANDREW, EDWIN.
THE MARVIN FAMILY have the pleasure of announcing to the people of Erie, that that they will give another Concert at the Reed House, on Wednesday Evening, April 24th.
Gratified with the patronage extended to them on a former occasion; they hope by the benefits resulting from continued practice since that time, and the introduction of some new and popular pieces, to be able still further to interest and delight their audience.
Erie, April 20, 1850. J. T. MARVIN, Agent.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
MRS. CURTIS has again the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has returned from the city with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a great variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps and, Collars, Lace Capes, Flowers, Tabs, &c., &c., Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery of best quality. Her selection of Straw Goods and Ribbons is unusually *large, compromising every style*, which will be sold at wholesale or retail; Hair Combs, Embroidery Patterns, &c., with many other Fancy Articles.
Mrs Curtis having purchased an improved Machine for Pressing, *she is prepared to clean* and press Straw Bonnets with dispatch, and in the latest styles.
Erie, April 20. 1850.

KEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,
Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.
A. J. KEOGH & Co , Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of *Amateurs and professional Musicians* or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, cake of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.
Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.
Two of their instruments can now be seen at Prof. Wolloski's rooms at the Reed House in Erie, with whom also orders may be left, and will be promptly attended to.
A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH, J. KEOGH, J. KENAGH.
Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y40

1850. BARGAINS IN ERIE! 1850
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Still Cheaper than Ever!
C. B. WRIGHT is now receiving and opening, direct from the Eastern cities, one of the largest, choicest and best selected stocks of Spring and Summer Goods, he has ever before brought to this market, which comprises an unusual variety of fashionable Dress Goods, Shawls in great variety, Linen Goods, Men's and Boy's Wears, Bonnets, Men's and Boy's Hats, &c., &c., together with a full and complete assortment of every thing connected with the Goods trade, which he is bound to sell at the lowest figure, which fact may be known to all those that will call at the corner *opposite Brown's Hotel.*
Erie, April 20, 1850. 49

A Large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At the only genuine CASH STORE in Erie.
S. R. DEWEY is just receiving, if not the largest, the handsomest Spring and Summer Goods that has ever been brought or offered for sale in Erie, and they will be sold at the *lowest Cash rates*, so low that no person that will call and look at them will go away without buying. My stock is full and complete in every variety of goods, and they have been selected with the greatest care. I would invite all persons who design purchasing Goods in Erie, to call and examine my stock, 3 doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street.
Erie, April 20, 1850. 49

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, and Clothing, No. 1, Fleming Block.
I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. have already in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with
New and Beautiful Spring Goods,
of most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jackonets and Cambrics, beautiful Callicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed everything adapted to the season, which, added to their previous immense stock of every kind of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, makes one of the largest, most varied and general assortments in Erie.
THEIR STOCK EMBRACES EVERYTHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL
for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be able at all times to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to sit down and select every article she desires *without the fatigue and perplexity of running about town to make* up her assortment; as in every department of their stock they keep *Plain and Low Priced Goods*, which will be sold as cheap as by any other establishment, as well as the
Richer and Finer Qualities,
which will include, among other articles, Canton Crape Shawls, Cashmere, Silk, *Long and Square Shawls*, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin sheetings and shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Table, Piano and toilet covers; and indeed a full and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic house-wife articles, of every variety and kind. Also a full assortment of Mourning Goods, together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's
READY MADE CLOTHING.
as cheap as the cheapest, and of as good quality as any either brought to or made in Erie; also under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.
Their stock also embraces Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds; in short every thing called for in the country or city trade, of which the public can be accommodated by calling and examining quality and prices.
Erie, April 20, 1850. 49

Executor's Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Patrick Sweeney, late of Harborcreek township, deceased, having been granted to Edward Sweeney, all persons having claims against the estate, will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted will make *immediate payment to Susannah J. Sweeney, who is the* legally authorised agent of the Executor to settle said estate.
EDWARD SWEENEY, Executor.
April 23, 1850. 6t49

JOY TO THE WORLD!
Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer,
FOR the Instant Cure and entire Eradication of all Pain. Internal and External Remedy. No matter where the pain is or of what nature, this will reach it. Opinion of the most prominent Druggists of Cincinnati in its favor.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 26th, 1849.
WE, the undersigned, Druggists and Merchants of this city, have been acquainted with, and sold for a year or two past, an article of Family Medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, and we would assure the public that in every instance, so far as we know, it has given the best satisfaction to the purchaser. We can recommend it to the public as an article of great Merit and Virtue.
Indeed we never knew an article of Medicine become so deservedly popular in so short time, which is proved by the fact of its extensive sale and constantly increasing demands.
Signers—J. D. Park, corner 4th and Walnut sts.: J. D. Doughty, cor. 5th and Main sts.; Wade, Eckstine & Co., cor., 4th and Main sts.; W. J. M. Gordon, cor. Western Row and 8th sts.: C. Collins, cor. L. Market and Syc. sts.: G. H. Bates, cor. Front and Main sts.: Abla Zeller, cor. Columbia and Main sts.; J. & C. Reakirt, 21 Pearl st.: E. B. Hinman, cor. L. Market and Main sts.: S. H. Parvin, Columbia and Front sts.: A. L. Scoville, cor. 5th and Race,

OPINION OF THE PRESS.
[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 31.
We take pleasure in referring the reader to the testimony of our prominent druggists and well known citizens to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article and found it valuable. The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.
[From the Cincinnati Nonpariel, Nov. 10th.]
DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this great remedy for the most *instant relief of pain. No medicinal* preparation with which we are acquainted, appears to possess such power for the extinction of pain. No preparation has ever become so popular in our community, or created such a sensation in the public mind through the section of the country where it has been introduced and become known.
It will be seen that some of our most prominent citizens, and business men strongly recommend it to the public, as an article of "GREAT MERIT AND VIRTUE," and that they never knew any medicine to become so deservedly popular in so short a time.
[From the Cincinnati Dispatch, Oct. 31.]
DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Whatever may be the prejudices entertained against a great many patent medicines, we can ourselves bear willing testimony to the efficacy of this article. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, in a great many cases, and know it to be a good article for the uses and purposes to which it is devoted, and even in cases where it may not prove infallible, it possesses the rare virtue of doing no injury.
☞Price 25c, 50c, and $1 00 per bottle.
Principal office for the Western States, No. 7 College Buildings.
J. N. HARRIS, Ag't.
T. H. C. ALLEN, Sup't,
To whom all orders must be addressed.
NOTICE TO DEALERS IN PAIN KILLER.
The name Pain Killer belongs exclusively to the Proprietor of this Medicine. That right has recently been sustained by a Court of law, and any person found selling an article by that name, and not of the manufacture of Perry DAVIS & Son, will be prosecuted.
J. H. Burton, Erie, wholesale Agent for Erie Co. Agents wanted for the country. cow6m19

News by Telegraph to Erie.
By O'Rielly's Line for the Observer.

Afternoon Report.
WASHINGTON, April 17.
In Senate yesterday Mr. Clay offered his amendment prohibiting instructions. Four hours were consumed in a warm debate during which Mr. Benton moved that the committee bill be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion lost by 24 to 28. Mr. Clay's amendment was opposed by Mr. Benton, Mr. Miller and Mr. Webster, as unparliamentary, and out of order. It was eloquently sustained by Mr. Clay, and carried by 29 to 22. Mr. Hamlin proposed an amendment somewhat similar to Mr. Baldwin's. Mr. Benton renewed his amendment with fourteen points, and asked the yeas and nays. And hereupon a furious debate ensued.
Mr. Foote in the course of his remarks became very personal towards Mr. Benton, and indulged in very severe reflections. Mr. Benton becoming rather excited, approached Mr. Foote in a menacing manner. Mr. Benton exclaimed "I am unarmed,—let the assassin fire." An immense excitement ensued among the members, who interfered, and held Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote in their seats for some minutes. Mr. Benton wanted an investigation, Mr. Hale suggested that a committe should be appointed to keep the peace. Mr. Mangum moved that the doors of the Senate should be closed. Finally a committee of seven were appointed, and the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE.—R. M. Young has been elected Clerk of the House, every Democratic member except Durkee voted for him.
The Crawford investigation is very searching. Mr. Disney is very inquisitive, as a member, into the proceedings of the Galpin bill by Congress.
WASHINGTON, April 18.
SENATE.—The committee on the Benton and Foote difficulty are Messrs. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Webster, Shields, Bell, Rusk, King and Phelps.
Mr. Dodge asked to be excused owing to personal relations with Mr. Benton. Mr. Foote desired he should remain, but he was excused. Messrs. Shields and Rusk also, asked to be excused, but the Senate refused.
HOUSE.—The new elected Clerk, R. M. Young, was sworn in. The Speaker suggested that a committee adjust the accounts of the late clerk. A large contingent fund had been under his control. Mr. McClernand proposed a committee on accounts, which was adopted.—Mr. Littlefield offered a resolution declaring the acting door-keeper and Post Master elected, and moved they be sworn. He contended that those offices were vacant. It was ruled out of order. Mr. Meade appealed, and the appeal was laid on the table.
Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, offered a resolution postponing the election of Door-Keeper and Post Master, which was ruled out of order.
NEW ORLEANS, April 12.
The Steamer tow-boat, Hercules, was blown up at the south-west passage on Thursday, and sad to relate, the 3d Engineer and five of the deck hands were killed.
NEW YORK, April 18, 3 P. M.
ASHES.—Market firm for pots at $6a6 06; Pearls dull. Cotton firm, but quiet.
FLOUR.—The market for lower and medium grades of western and other brands is better. Sales 1500 bbls. at $4 94a5; for old common and straight state $5 06a5 12 for new; $5 12a5 25 for favorite state; $5 25a5 37 for Michigan; $5 62a5 75 for pure Genesee.
GRAIN.—Nothing doing in wheat this morning. Holders firm.
Rye is in fair demand. Sales 7000 bushels at 58 cts.
Oats are in good demand at 42a45 cts. for River and Canal; Jersey 38a44 cts.
Corn is scarce and in fair demand. Sales 7500 bush northern and southern yellow, at 60 cts.
Whiskey dull. Prison held very firm at 23 cts.; Drudge 23½ cts.
A fair local demand for mess pork at $10 12a10 18; $8 37a8 44 for prime.
Beef very dull, $5 75a6 50 for prime; $8 50a10 for mess.
Lard is quiet at 6¼ a 6⅜.
Butter in fair demand at previous prices.
Money rather easier and abundant.
BUFFALO, April 18, 2 P. M.
FLOUR.—There is no new feature to notice in. Holders are firm $4 75a5 00 for favorite brands, but we have no sales to report at those figures. We notice sales 200 bbls. Mad River, a choice brand, at $4 62½. 109 bbls. Pontiac, Michigan, at the same. Buyers evince but little disposition to operate at the prices of holders.
GRAIN.—We have nothing doing in wheat. Some inquiry for upper Lake, but we believe there is none in the market. Ohio is held at $1. No transactions in corn that we have heard. There is but little in the market, and none offering to arrive.
Oats are firm, and we notice sales of 1600 bushels for store at 34cts.
Butter 12½a14 for Ohio and Chautauque.

Evening Report.
WASHINGTON, April 18.
In the Senate Mr. Benton moved to take up the California bill, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. A discussion then ensued, but finally Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried. The Senate then took the yeas and nays on all Mr. Benton's fourteen points separately, and they were all rejected by decisive majorities.
Mr. Walker offered an amendment excepting from reference to the proposed committee, the fugitive slave question.
Mr. Hale moved to refer all petitions touching the subjects refered, to said committee. Messrs. Clay and Webster sustained him. Mr. King and others opposed the reference, and it was lost.
Foote's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the questions of territorial governments for New Mexico, Deseret, the admission of California, &c. &c., was then put upon its final passage, and adopted by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 31, nays 22. The committee is to be appointed by ballot to-morrow.
In the House, Mr. Brown, of Miss. moved to rescind the resolution postponing the election of Door-Keeper and Post Master, which was ruled out of order. Mr. B appealed, but finally withdrew it, and introduced a resolution to discharge the acting Door-Keeper. This was also ruled out, and Mr. B. again appealed, but the House sustained the Chair, 85 to 90. Mr. B. then offered certain charges against the Door-Keeper, and asked for the appointment of a committee of investigation, which was carried.
Mr. Richardson moved a committee of investigation into the conduct of Mr. Secretory Ewing respecting certain usurpations. It was objected to, and the House took up the California message.
Philadelphia, April 18.
Col. Snowden, Treasurer of the Mint, states the amount of California gold received at the mints in this city and New Orleans to be over $13,600,000.

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.
BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. HUFF, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

BOUND UP.	BOUND DOWN.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 8 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown; at Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.
The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.
Buffalo, April 20—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Drs. Beebe & Strong, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. BEEBE. L. STRONG.
Erie, April 1, 1850.

A CARD.
DR. A. BEEBE would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has declined the general practice of medicine and surgery in favor of DR. J. L. STEWART—a gentleman whom he can most cheerfully recommend to the public as a well educated and experienced Physician, worthy of confidence and patronage.
Dr. B. will continue to practice obstetrics attend. to. consultations, give advice and medicines in his office, and in cases where *it may be desired assist Dr. Steward in his practice.*
Erie, April 20, 1850.

Carpetings and Oil Cloths.
A LARGE assortment of different styles of Carpets, from 18 to 87½ cents per yard; also, Floor Oil Cloths and Druggets, Stair Linnens and Table Spreads, just received at
Erie, April 20 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Erie Canal Company are notified to meet at the Office of said Company, in Erie, on Friday the 3d *day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to decide whether they will* accept the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to limit and regulate Sequestration in case of the Erie Canal Company," approved the 9th day of April, 1850, and agree to be bound in their individual capacity for all debts and liabilities of said Company hereafter contracted, as provided in the 6th section of said act, a certified copy of said act is herewith published.
By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie Canal Company.
WM. W. REED, Sec'y Erie Canal Company.
Canal office, Erie, April 16, 1850.

AN ACT,
To limit and regulate Sequestrations in case of the Erie Canal Company.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same; That hereafter, on the return of an execution unsatisfied against the Erie Canal Company, under the provisions of the seventy-third section of the act of the 16th of June, 1836, entitled "An act regulating executions," it shall not be lawful for the Court when such return is made to grant a writ of Sequestration and to appoint a Sequestrator, except upon the judgment and decree of the same Court, on hearing, that said corporation is guilty of mismanagement, misapplication of its funds or wilful delay in discharging its legal liabilities; that such hearing shall only be ordered and had on the written application of the plaintiff in such executions, verified on oath, charging such mismanagement, misapplication or delay specifically, and on such reasonable notice served on the corporation as the Court shall direct: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to judgments for repairs.
SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the Courts decreeing Sequestration as aforesaid, to revoke and annul the same and the appointment of the Sequestrator at any time whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to the said Court, on hearing, that the causes of complaint are removed, application for which may be made in writing by the corporation or any of its creditors: *Provided*, That notice of the hearing of such application shall be published for three months immediately previous, in at least three newspapers printed in the county where the application is made, if so many be published, and such further notice given as the Court in its discretion may order.
SEC. 3. That in case it shall become necessary to appoint a Sequestrator under this act, it shall not be lawful for the Court to appoint any person Sequestrator who is a stockholder, or in any way directly or indirectly interested in any debt or claim against said corporation.
SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the said Court to require said Sequestrator to make a statement under oath or affirmation of the amount of moneys in his hands belonging to said company or corporation, and a failure on the part of said Sequestrator to make said report and pay over the amount so admitted to be in his hands monthly, according to the directions of said Court shall be a forfeiture of his right to act as Sequestrator, and on application to any person interested, the said Court shall appoint some other suitable person as Sequestrator: *And Provided further*, that upon filling the plaintiff's receipt for the payment of the judgment or judgments upon which a Sequestrator, has prior to the passage of this act been appointed or upon the payment of the same into the Court of the proper county, it shall be lawful, if the said Court shall see proper, to vacate said appointment and the office and duties of the Sequestrator shall thenceforth cease and determine, except so far as to pay over the funds which may have come into his hands.
SEC. 5. That on the return of an execution unsatisfied against the said corporation, as provided for in the seventy-third section of the act of 16th of June, 1836, aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Court out of which the same issued, upon the application of a majority in value of the bondholders and other creditors of the *said corporation, to sequestrate the goods, chattels and* credits, rents, issues and profits, tolls and receipts of the corporation, in the manner provided by the said act of 16th of June, 1836, and to revoke such decree of Sequestration on sufficient cause shown: *And Provided further*, That said Canal Company shall not purchase any of its bonds or obligations until the interest is fully paid on all its bonds and obligations in full.
SEC. 6. That the stockholders of the Erie Canal Company shall be liable in their individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company hereafter contracted, and the said company shall not plead or enjoy the benefits of any of the provisions of this act until they have first, at a general meeting of the stockholders thereof, accepted the provisions of this act and agreed to be bound as in this section provided, and thenceforth this section shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the charter of the said company.
J. S. M'CALMONT, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
V. BEST, *Speaker of the Senate.*
Approved, the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. WM. F. JOHNSTON.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Pennsylvania, ss.
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to limit and regulate Sequestrations in case of the Erie Canal Company," as the same remains on file in this office.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's office, at Harrisburg, to be affixed this 9th day of April, A. D. 1850.
A. L. RUSSELL. *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*



B. A. CRAIN,
BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A Baker, he will continue the
Grocery & Provision, Business,
and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low for *Cash, and Cash only.* He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all. B. A. CRANE, Cheapside. Erie, Pa.
Erie, April 13, 1850.

1850.
THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.
CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,
BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.
THIS above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.
W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*
Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.
Erie, April, 13, 1850. tf18

NOTICE.
HAVING sold out my stock of Groceries and Provisions to B. A. CRAIN, Esq., I am desirous of closing up my business in Erie. I therefore request all those knowing themselves indebted to me by book account, to call and settle, either by paying up or giving their notes, as I shall remain here only until about the first of May, when all accounts then remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.
I have on hand unsold a few reams of Wrapping paper, a few Segars, ½ cask old Pale Brandy, ½ cask old Monongahela Whiskey, 10 years old, and 10 barrels rectified Whiskey, which I will sell at cost, to close up. Also, some sugar cured Hams and Shoulders, which will be sold low. Please call at the store next the one lately occupied by the subscriber. R. A. BAKER.
Erie, April 12, 1850. 48

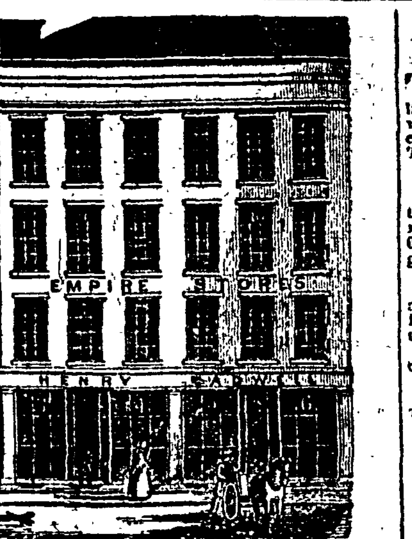
NEW SPRING GOODS BY EXPRESS.
I HAVE just received by express direct from New York, a small assortment of spring styles. Muslin de Lain, French and English Ginghams and prints. Also Ladies and Gents Silk, Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves. C. M. TIBBALS,
Erie, April 6, 1850. Cheap Side.

REMOVAL.
O. & C. MILLER, have removed their Boot and Shoe Store to No. 7, "Poor People's Row," State street, opposite H. Cadwell's Store, in the room lately occupied by James Culbertson, as a Tailor Shop, where they may be found at all times ready to wait upon their customers. Please give us call.
Erie, April 6, 1850. O. & C. MILLER.

REMOVAL.
JOHN GOALDING, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he has removed his Tailor Shop to No. 5, Reed's Block, State street, opposite the Bonnel Block, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage.
Erie, April 6, 1820. 47

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DRS. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, (lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist,) where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.
Erie, April 6, 1850.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
C. B. WRIGHT has this day returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening a splendid stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
comprising a great variety of Fashionable Dress Goods, &c. More particulars next week.
Erie, April 12.



THE EMPIRE AGAIN.
WE are now receiving fifty cases of the choicest selections of all kinds of
Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
Ever offered in this Market, at still Lower Prices, contrary to the croaking about advance on Goods and High Prices, also,
Two Thousand Yards Carpets,
In addition to our present Stock, in all four Thousand Yards, at prices that cannot be beat in any city. *We are also receiving* a large addition to our large Stock of
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, etc.,
Which we pledge ourselves to sell five per cent lower than any house in Erie. Not having time to enumerate Goods and Prices we would respectfully say to our customers, we have every thing in the Goods line, which we will sell below any price in city or country for cash. H. CADWELL.
Erie, April 12, 1850. 48

Important to the Community!
Ladies and Gentlemen, and all who are about buying Goods, please, listen.
NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said of late about the great advance in the prices of Goods, I have the pleasure of informing you that I have just returned from New York with one of the richest *and the very cheapest* stock of Goods ever been offered in this market!! *To all* who will favor me with a call, I will show, *and sell* them Goods at prices which I pledge myself *shall utterly defy competition from any quarter.* All I ask is—call—call—and you shall be satisfied, if positive evidence and plain *truth and facts can do it.* The Ladies, *by simple looking in*, can see some of the richest Crape Thibet and Silk Shawls, and Paris Visits, elegant Dress Silks of the latest and most desirable styles and colors, Trusnes, Beraiges, Lawns, Linens, Ginghams and Prints, Bonnets, Trimmings, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, and an endless variety of other Goods, which I would invite all who would consult their own interest to call and examine.
To the Gentlemen I would say I have every thing that can be needed, from the cheapest to the nicest qualities for men and boys wear; all I ask is, *call*, and you too shall be satisfied.
One word more and I am done. Is any one in want of a Carpet? To such an one I will pledge myself to sell, from an elegant Three Ply to a Cotton Imitation, at about the same rates, *here in Erie, that oter merchants have paid for them in New York.* Again I would say call and you shall be satisfied. J. D. CLARK,
Erie, April 13 No 1 Reed House.

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.
CHEESE VATS with Boilers ready made and made to order. Also, Milk Pans of different sizes, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Dish Kettles, large and small, Coffee Pots and Boilers of different seizes, Tea Pots, Dish Pans, Square Pans, Canal Lamps, and Canal Pumps. In short, a good assortment of Tin and Japan Ware kept constantly on hand. Also, Copper works of all kinds made and repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
Country Merchants wishing to make bills of Tin Ware, can be *accommodated with a liberal discount.*
MIDDLETON & MURPHY.
Erie, April 13, 1850. tf48

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
NOTICE *is hereby given, that the connection heretofore existing* between the subscribers, as Hardware dealers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Rufus Reed, at the store heretofore occupied by them, and all unsettled claims, for or against them, will be settled by him. RUFUS REED, EDWIN SANFORD.
Erie Pa. March 27th, 1850.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.
GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.
OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.
RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.
Erie Farch 30. 49tf

My Creditors Want Money.
THEREFORE all persons indebted to me will confer a most essential favor by calling during the month of April, and adjusting their accounts. R. S. HUNTER,
Erie, March 30, 1850. 49

JOY TO COFFEE DRINKERS!!
HAVING a good stock of Coffees on hand, bought before the rise, enables me to sell good Rio and Java Coffee for 12½d. per lb. Also, a fresh assortment of New Teas, just opened at
Erie, April 13. WRIGHT'S

Sixteen Horses.
HAVING collected several pairs and single horses, we wish to dispose of them for cash, or on short time to good men at fair prices—shall try the home market a short time before driving them away. They can be seen at the furnace barn.
April 6, LESTER SENNET & CHESTER.

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, and PLASTER.—A heavy stock for the winter and spring trade for sale low, at
Jan. 19. C. B. WRIGHT'S.

1000 LIGHT WINDOW SASH, filled with a good quality of Glass, and for sale at factory prices, by
Erie, March 30. 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

LINSEED OIL, boiled and raw, for sale at a small advance above costs. CARTER & BROTHER.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, English, French and American, for sale low by CARTER & BROTHER.

Notice to Farmers.
CARTER & BROTHER have a quantity of Flax Seed on hand which they will lend to persons wishing to sow it, and contract at fair prices for the ensuing crop. Persons wishing to obtain the article in this way had better call soon.
Erie, March 23. 1850. 45

Spring Bonnets.
RECEIVED this morning by Express, one case of Straw Bonnets and childrens Hats, new styles; also a few pieces of Ribbons, Hair Combs, &c. MRS. M. CURTIS.
Erie, April 6, 1850. 47

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHAUT. CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. Fredonia, March 20, 1850.
AT a meeting of the Directors of the Chautauque County Mutual Insurance Company, held at the office of said Company, on the 20th day of March, 1850, it was ordered.
That an assessment of ten per cent, be made on all premium notes in force on the 28th day of February, 1850; and an assessment of two per cent, on all notes in force on the 14th day of March, 1850. Payable at the office of the Company on or before the 28th day of May, 1850.
CHAS. F. MATTESON, Sec'y.
Erie, April 6, 1850. 3t47

500 Ploughs.
OF the most approved pattern, for sale cheap at the Erie Steam Foundry. *Three sizes of the celebrated Wolverine or Michigan Plough*, which has drawn the premium at the State Fair of Michigan and New York, and at this county Fair. Right and left hand. LESTER, SENNET, & CHESTER.
April 6, 1850. 47

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE.
THE Store House, Grocery, Stable and Dock, known as the *Fairview Landing.* This is a rare opportunity for a person of small capitol and business habits. Possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises of W. LUTHER.
Fairview, April 6, 1850. 3t47

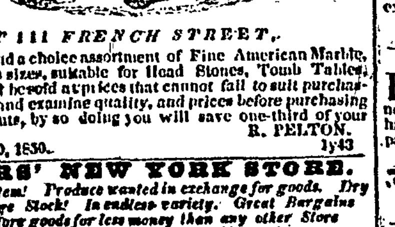
WROUGHT and cut spikes, also fence and floor Nails at the Hardware Store of RUFUS REED,
Erie, April 6, 1850. No. 3, Reed House.

GARDEN TROWELS, RAKES AND HOES.—A good assortment at R. Reed's Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

RAILROAD STOCK.—Wanted, $500 of Erie and N. E. Rail Road stock, for immediate use, by the subscriber.
April 13. C. B. WRIGHT.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground, of about 12 acres, containing an excellent water privilege for either mills, or or any kind of manufacturing purposes, affording a sufficient and constant supply of water, with about 23 feet fall and easily improved; also an abundance of good timber on the lot, suitable for making the improvements. The above property lies in the township of Girard, Erie Co., two miles west of the thriving village of Girard on the Erie extension canal, and about 3 miles east of Springfield, and one half mile north of the ridge road. *The road leading* from the ridge road to the lake passes very near it. The great eastern and western rail-road will pass within 25 or 30 rods, as located. Terms will be made favorable to the purchaser and a *good title given. Inquire of the subscriber living on the premises,* of which the above lot is a part. WILLIAM MILES.
Girard, Erie Co. Pa. March 23. 1850. 2m45
☞Gazette copy and charge advertiser.

By Express!
JUST received a full supply of Doct. Fitch's remedies for Consumption, Female Diseases, &c. Also, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes, by J. H. BURTON,
Erie, March 16. Agent.

GRAVE STONES!—MONUMENTS!


AT 111 FRENCH STREET.
MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON.
Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y43

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.
On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! In endless variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for less money than any other Store in Erie County. Also, large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap for the ready! Fresh Teas, excellent quality, for 31, 37, a 50cts., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.
THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No. 6, Bonnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally, who wish to either buy or sell for cash. Having but little to do in the "friendship-in-trade" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to make it the interest of my customers to buy of me. Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost! hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "run off." To one and all remember this truth: I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!
TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese, in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,
Erie, March 9th, 1850. S. B. POWERS.

THE AMERICAN RACING DEPOSIT BANK.
Office, 41 Wall Street, Jauncy Court, New York.
THE proprietors beg to announce that they have opened Classes for SWEEPSTAKES, upon the system which has obtained so large a share of the public support in England and elsewhere by which an opportunity is extended to all classes of obtaining (according to the means or inclination of each) an interest in
THE GREAT SPORTING EVENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE HORSE RACING IS PRACTICED.
As will be seen by the subjoined particulars, the subscribers to the scheme now proposed by the American Racing Deposit Bank MAY BY THE SMALL OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR GAIN a sum of $10,000 ! ! ! the security of his investment being strengthened by the guarantee of unquestionable Trustees.
An opportunity will be afforded of speculating in
ALL RACES OF IMPORTANCE IN AMERICA
and elsewhere, in which a sufficient time intervenes between the Entry of the horses and the day of running, to enable the proprietors to fill the various classes.
THE SWEEPSTAKES NOW OPEN
consist of Five Classes for
THE GREAT DERBY RACE EPSOM, ENGLAND.
To be run on the 29th day of May 1850, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE
STEWARDS OF THE ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB.
SCHEME.

	Subs:	Dols.	1st horse. Dols.	2nd horse. Dols.	3rd horse. Dols.	amongst starters. Dols.	amongst non starters. Dols.
Class A.	4000	50	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" B.	8000	25	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" C.	20,000	10	100,000	50,000	25,500	15,000	10,000
" D.	20,000	5	50,000	25,000	12,500	7,500	5,000
" E.	20,000	1	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000

The number of Horses entered is upwards of 200.
The drawing of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 28th day of May, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement; when the names of all the horses entered will be allotted amongst the subscribers in each class, and on the 30th day of June next, by which time the result of the race will be known, the Prizes will be distributed; the holder of the name of the winning horse in Class "A." receiving a Prize of
One Hundred Thousand Dollars!!!
that of the second $50,000 &c., in accordance with the above Scheme.
At this Drawing all subscribers will be admitted on producing their numbers. To gentlemen of the Press free admission will be given; *thus affording every security to the subscribers* and the public.
Independently of the above, the proprietors have opened
BETTING LISTS
by which any desired bet (according to the state of the odds) may be obtained in all the great racing events and as will be seen by a more detailed prospectus forwarded to all subscribers, THE HOLDER OF ANY FAVORITE HORSE IN THE ABOVE SWEEPSTAKES MAY INSURE THE GAIN OF A CONSIDERABLE SUM WHETHER THAT HORSE WINS OR NOT.
A commission of 10 per cent to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all Prizes.
Any further information required, will be afforded by the secretary, Mr. Archibald Mackenzie at the offices as above—to whom all applications for Agencies and other communications are to be addressed POST PAID, and all remittances, either by Bill or Note to be made, in return for which numbered Certificates will be forwarded as directed.
Lists of horses entered for the above, and all other Races of importance may be seen at the offices. 2m47

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!
The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless artricles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from *irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks. with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale. 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1300 on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, *brass lever*, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
Erie, May 26, 1849. G. A. BENNET & CO. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales;" and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business *in their own names*, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by
S. F. PRATT & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.
H. O. COWING & CO. }
Erie, March, 16, 1850 6m11*

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at S. R. DEWEY'S
Erie Oct. 6.

☞Hats and Caps for the People.☜
PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1.50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.
S. SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, *Cheapside*; would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.
☞Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to anounce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store, three doors east of Brown's Hotel.
There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,
WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!
Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!
Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.
We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.
Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. B. SHERMAN, W. N. LEWIS.
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850.

ERIE CITY MILLS.
CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.
THE public are assured that Custom Grinding *is done* at this Mill as well as Merchant work.
Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and *per pound* at same *rates* as per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel can have *it delivered at any point in the city free of charge.*
Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.
Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McSparren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. S. FAY, Miller.
Erie City Mills, Jan. 25, 1850. *37

100 Bushels of nice Clover and Timothy seed, for sale by C. B. WRIGHT.

LIME.—Constantly on hand as cheap as the cheapest by C. B. WRIGHT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!
FRESH GROCERIES.
No. 2, Fleming Block, State Street.
THE subscriber having bought the entire stock of Groceries formerly owned by A. King Esq., and added a little more to it, *is ready to sell to all those* wishing to buy cheap for cash or ready pay, as I am bound to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in this city. The stock is large and bought expressly for family use, consisting of any quantities of

Teas,	Porto Rico Sugar,	Java Coffee,
Molasses	Loaf Sugar,	Sperm Candles,
Bbl Salt,	Shaving Soap,	Mould "
Coarse do.,	Pale do.,	Dipped "
Cream Nuts,	Tobacco Plug,	Cigars,
Filberts,	" Cut & Dry,	Powder,
Cinnamon,	Shot,	Logwood,
Lead,	Starch,	Alum,
Indigo,	Refined Candy,	Nails,
Ground Ginger,	Common do.,	Rice,
" Alspice,	Assorted Store Ware,	Sweet Oil,
" Pepper,	Fresh White Fish,	Ship Chandlery,
Flour,	Mackerel,	
New Orleans Sugar.	Rio Coffee,	

Besides a great many things too numerous to mention. Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call before purchasing, as I am determined to sell low for cash. JOHN M'CANN.
N. B.—Country produce will be at all times taken exchange for Goods. J. M'C.
Erie, March 9, 1850. 41

1850.
TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.
SABBATH EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.
CARGOES INSURED.
FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.
WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. FANNING, Agent, 10 Coenties Slip, corner of Front-st, (upstairs,) New-York.
AGENTS.
S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.
Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.
A. WHEELER. GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACKUS.
Erie, March 23, 1850. 45tf.

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Jonas Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.
Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m43 WILSON KING.

"USE HOWE'S COUGH CANDY," The best and cheapest article of the kind; price 5 and 10 cents a stick.
Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

"John Anderson my Joe John."
ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.—A good assortment offered very cheap at
March 23. WRIGHT'S Corner.

BRISTOL'S Superior Extract Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Peach, Lemon, &c., also superior Rose Water, for sale by
Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

TANNER'S OIL.—A few Barrels on hand, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

LAMP AND LARD OIL AND CANDLES.—A superior quality of Lamp and Lard Oil; and Sperm and Tallow Candles. for sale by. J. H. BURTON.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. A superior Salamander Safe weighing 1100 pounds, with "Gale's" patent powder proof lock, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!
THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, *just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a* large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine *loaves of beautifully baked bread*, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

ERIE, January 22, 1850.
Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you *during the present month*, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any *stove we have ever used will amply supply this.* Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.
Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.
Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in scowing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.
HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.
KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.
SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a feet, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.
SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c
SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)
SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.
SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors,
SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c,
SECTION 7.—Gerandols, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Follios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.
SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flagelets, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.
SECTION 8, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.
SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.
November 24, 1849. y28

FAIRMOUNT MILLS ARE NOT CLOSED.
WE WANT WHEAT.
Cash! Cash! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!!
WE will pay Cash for Whitewood, Cherry, Sycamore, Curled Maple and Black Walnut Lumber.
FLOUR.
We have a good stock of superfine FLOUR on hand, for sale by the load, half barrel, or by the pound. Also, a few barrels of J. Towner's best. The subscribers take this opportunity of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage they have been favored with heretofore. WALKER & TOWNER.
Erie, Jan. 25 3m37

NEW CONCERN.
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.
W. C. BRALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with
Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.
He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Erie, Jan 24, 1850.—3m37

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE Great Western Locomotive!!
TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!
CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves, that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES *ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found* the following:
SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.
COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.
MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.
TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.
FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.
Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.
150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.
The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.
100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.
LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.
TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.
Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.
Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.
To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849.

12.000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Wollen Factory.
READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boy's Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31½ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 32 cents, white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

SEED BARLEY.
1800 BUSHELS of four and two rowed choice selected SEED BARLEY for sale. The quality of this Barley is unsurpassed, having been selected from prime lots raised in Erie and Chautauque counties expressly for seed.
The subscriber will loan the above seed to any responsible farmer desirous of sowing, and will contract for one hundred thousand bushels of Barley of the coming crop on as favorable terms as any house in Erie county.
Erie, March 23, 1850. ALFRED KING.

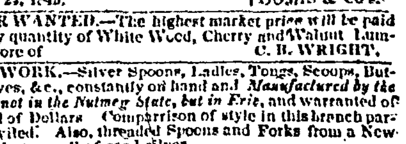
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—20 peices of Floor Oil Cloths and Carpetings of good styles and patterns for the spring trade, (very cheap) at WRIGHT'S.

LAND AGENCY IN ERIE.
The subscriber offers for sale, at his residence in Erie, Pa.—
Grazing farms at 6 to $10 per acre, in lots of 100 to 300 acres.
Grain Farms at 11 to $40 per acre, in lots of 30 to 250 acres.
Wild land at 2 to $4 per acre, in lots of 25 to 200 acres.
Out lots of Erie, at 75 to $300 per acre, and
In lots of Erie, at 200 to $4,000 dollars, each.
Erie Out lot No. 379, situate between French & Holland Streets, subdivided into convenient lots, for Residence or business, now for sale at 200 to $400 cash. A rare chance.
Also a fine Water Lot property newly wharfed, for Sale or Rent.
Erie, March 2. 1850. WILSON KING,
3tf General Land Agent & Land Broker.

BOROUGH ORDERS.—$250 Borough orders for Sale at a discount for Cash. C. B. WRIGHT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 6th day of May next, at 1 o,clock, P. M., all the right title and interest of defendant Michael Sharrer, of in and to those two pieces or parcels of land, being parts of out lots No. 374, as numbered in the general plan of the in and out lots of the town of Erie, beginning 160 feet west of west line of Sassafrass Street, on the north line of Ritner Street, (so called) thence westwardly along north line of Ritner Street 80 feet, thence northwestwardly 135 to north line of out lot No. 374, thence eastwardly along said north line 80 feet, thence southwestwardly by line parallel with Sassafrass Street, 135 feet to place of beginning. Also one other piece as follows: Beginning 160 feet east of the east line of Myrtle Street, on the south line of Ritner Street, thence eastwardly along said south line of Ritner Street, 40 feet, thence southwardly by line parallel with Myrtle Street, 135 feet, thence westwardly along south line of said out lot, No. 374, forty feet (40) thence northwardly by line parallel to Myrtle street, 135 feet, to place of beginning. Taken in execution at the suit of John Dealley.
P. E. BURTON, Sheriff.
Erie, April 13, 1850. 3t48

Erie Music Store.
One Door east of Brown's Hotel.
YOU can find a variety of Musical Instruments and Instructors. Violins for $1 50 to $25, Acordeons, from 50cts. to $25 Flutes, $1 50 to $10, Guitars, $4 to $9, Flagolets, Clarinetts, Fifes, Violin Rows, Bridges, Strings, and all things pertaining, to the department. Also a variety of Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, Raizors & Raizor Straps, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Toys, Cards, Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Hair Pins, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, Vases, and a variety of other fixins. One door east of Brown's Hotel. W. N. LEWIS.



SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at
November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

LUMBER WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Cherry and Walnut Lumber the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactory, all of good silver.
Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.
SCOTT & CAUGHEY.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.
Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—tf44

"Listen," and as he spoke he drew from his inner vest a small miniature, "look at that, view it well—aye, gaze again—did you ever see a face like unto it? Ah, you start—gaze again; look at that mouth, those eyes, the flowing locks. Ah! I see him now as I did that awful moment, when bending beneath the weight of the cross, our Saviour was on on his way to Mount Calvary."

I could not hear no more—my hair stood on end—my limbs shook—my eyes become fixed, the fearful being stood like the Arch-fiend before me; his height was towering, and it seemed as if it was growing and expanding in my sight. I grasped for breath and shouted, in accents of horror.

"You are——"

"*The wandering Jew!*" was his response.

I fell back in a swoon; how long I remained I know not but when I came to myself all was darkness, the thunder rolled in fearful loudness and lightening flashed, and the rain was pouring, in torrents—*The Mysterious Stranger and picture were gone!*

The legend connected with this most extraordinary character is to the following effect:

"Acheverus was a porter at the gate of *Pontius Pilate*, and when our Saviour passed out bearing the *cross*, Acheverous struck him with a stick, and exclaimed in bitter mockery, "*Go faster Jesus.*"

"*Aye,*" answered our blessed Redeemer, "*but thou shalt remain until I come again!*" From that dark and eventful period, has the doomed man wandered over the earth; he has been seen in every land, and in every age. Voltaire and Volney both speak of him, and if it be that an individual has so been cursed, then indeed, have I seen and conversed with the Wandering Jew.

A Joke for the Ladies.

The Editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the *left* stocking *last*. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proved it, however, by a short argument: when one stocking is pulled off first, there is another *left* on; and pulling off this, is taking off the *left* stocking *last*.

A Tariff Item.—The Memphis, (Tenn.) *Appeal*, states that a *Joint Stock Company* with a capital of $300,000, are erecting a cotton mill on Wolfe River, a short distance above Bayou Gayoso. The building is 120 feet long, and 30 feet wide, and is three stories high. They will start with 2,000 spindles, with all the subsidiary machinery calculated for lower numbers of yarns and 24 4 4 looms. The buildings will contain nearly three times the quantity of machinery above stated, and it is intended to fill it by additions from time to time. They expect to have it in operation by September next, at furthest.

1000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.
Erie, July 14, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

IRISH Linen and any quantity of Bleached Shirting and very cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genetts, Siberian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap, at
Jan. 19, 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold, Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors
Nov. 21. CARTER & BROTHER.

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge
WM. N. LEWIS.

MULL.—Cambric and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at, S. R. DEWEY'S
Erie, Oct. 6 21

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, and white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

VICTORINES; of various styles, colors and qualities, just opening and for sale by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

Sugar House Molasses.

A first-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also, good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849 27

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at.
Erie Nov. 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and Gents, together with a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at
Nov. 3, 1849. WRIGHT'S.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted.
Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. R. O. HULBERT. 25

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Erie, November 24, 1849. tf27

PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, some as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors, at
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

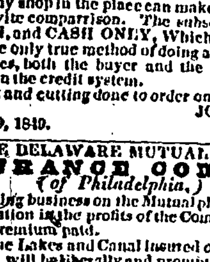
CASH! CASH!

CASH will be paid for 1000 Bushels OATS, if delivered soon, at the Empire Stores. H. CADWELL.
Erie, Feb. 19. 40

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, a beautiful article, for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER; Park Row.

LADIES' BOAS, in great variety, just received and for sale at the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

OUR FLAG IS THERE.



CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY, Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.
Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. JOHN M. JUSTICE. n20.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

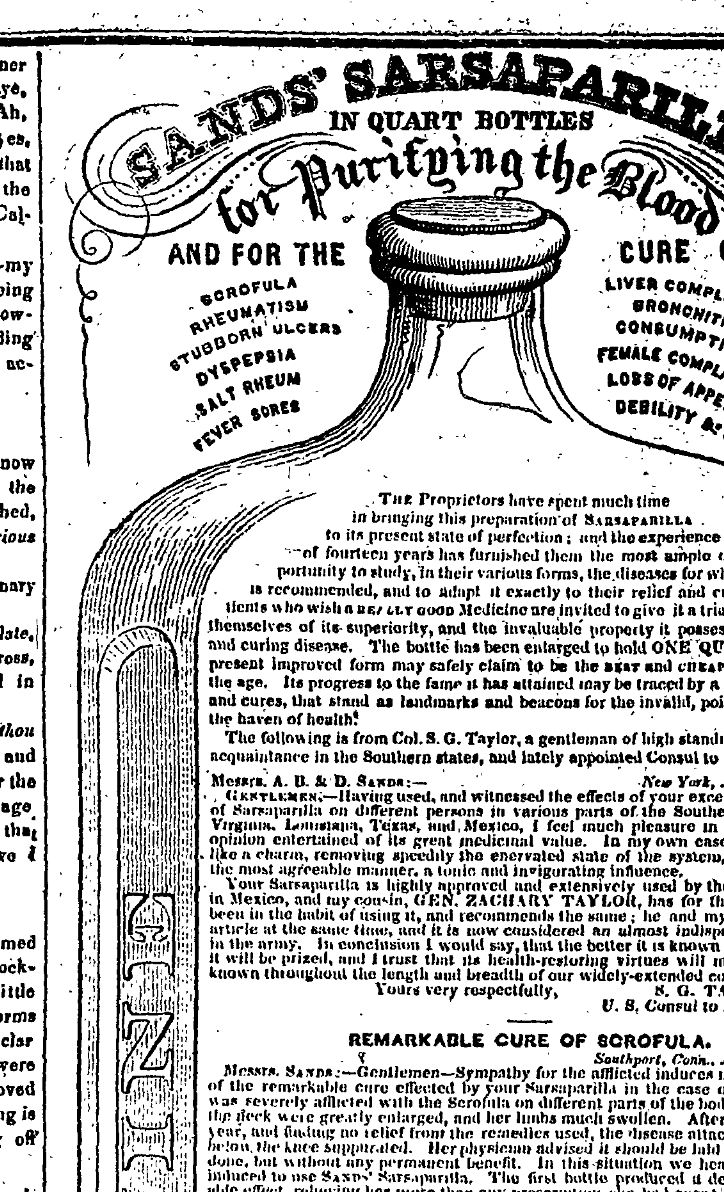
Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrill,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvane,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't
☞ Application can be made to
Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie



For sale by J. H. Burton 5 Reed House, Erie, Pa. 1yeow45—31

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirting by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 6. 21

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.
Nov. 3, 1849. 25

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY, No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

THE subscriber would inform the lovers of good Oysters that he has made arrangements by which he will be in receipt of fresh Oysters, direct from the Oyster bed, every day, which he offers for sale by the can or half can to keepers of Saloons or private families on such moderate terms as cannot help to give satisfaction.
N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to.
D. S. CLARK, No. 5, Bonnell Block.
Erie, Nov. 24, 1849 29

1000 GALLS. STONE WARE, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People's Row. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Gignams, for sale very cheap by S. R. DEWEY.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYER'S
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THis valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This 's the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions *of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on the Kidneys*, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it *is particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. *It will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if, anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic.* No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys. Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, Remember, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation. *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The Weakest Infant* or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Ship Fever, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of Diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always Diuretics.* This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our Pamphlets or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of any Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. D. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Holliday at his variety store, 229 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y.
For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y19

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest patterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions for Erie County.

The petition of Wm. P. Smallidge of Millcreek township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house formerly kept by J. Durkee, in said county. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound bound, will pray, &c. W. P. SMALLIDGE.

We the citizens of the township of Millcreek, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that William P. Smallidge, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—F. McCreary, Johnson Glass, Jacob Farver, Samuel Pherrin, S. N. McCreary, S. L. Battles, J. L. Barr, Wm. Blackford, Ralph E. Kellogg, Andrew Nicholson, Thomas Willis, Manassah Weigel, Adam Brabender, Samuel M. Brown. 3t47

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of Daniel Knobloch, of the west ward in the Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now kept by him as a Public House, in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. DANIEL KNOBLOCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of the Borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Knobloch the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed:—H. Knobloch, Geo. J. Morton, Smith Jackson, J. M. Williams, C. Kolb, Jacob J. Rindernecht, Edwin J. Kelso, Fred. Shoaff, J. H. Williams, Geo. A. Elliot, Chas. M. Reed, Wm. M. Gallagher, 3t47

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County:

The petition of John Adam Hantz, of the west ward of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said west ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c, JOHN ADAM HANTZ.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Adam Hantz the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed—B. F. Sloan, A. P. Durlin, A. Hughs, Wm. Beatty, C. Kolb, James Dunlap, J. H. Williams, Chas. M. Reed, P. H. Oliver, W. Kendall, O. Miller, H. Bates, J. Zimmerly, Wm. W. Reed, D. Zimmerman, Geo. A. Elliot. 3t47

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that *my friends* will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in *return at present.* He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattern; old Rebound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags,—Corner of French and Sixth streets.
Erie, December 22, 1849. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD Dr.* Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,



THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER and DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an *article which would be of incalculable advantage* to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bredth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by *a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion. relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible *perspiration*; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO's.

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York; and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town*; for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a *superior article at a very low price.* In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two fine workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in contry shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.
N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves *for cash only*, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or pedlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,	"	$7 00
" 4 " "	"	8 50
" 5 " "	"	10 00
" 5 Fulton	"	14 00
" 4 "	"	12 00
" 5 Bennett's Iron Mon! Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 4 "	"	15 00
" 4 Hathaway	"	16 00
" 3 "	"	14 00
" 2 "	"	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of
Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENENTT & CHESTER.

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment GEO SELDEN & SON.

The Great Medicine of Nature!
AMERICAN OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burksville, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, 185 *feet below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectually cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed of Sore Eyes, Erysipelies, Deep Seated Coughs, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Fever Sores and Fresh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Strains, Parylized Limbs, Asthma or Phthisic; Piles, external and internal; Diseased Spine, Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, Inflamation of Bowels, Croup, Dropsy, Scald Head, &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by William Jackson, the Proprietor's *sole* and *only* Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western Virginia, 89 Liberty street, and by sub-agents appointed by him in every county in the above districts.

Observe—Every Agent is supplied with Pamphlets containing reliable certificates of remarkable cures. Call and get one.

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burksville, Kentucky, from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hall, & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only Agent for supplying Sub-Agents in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is of a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely *resembling* the genuine *purporting* to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, and of various other colors; some white, said to be made from the *Original American Oil.* D. Hall & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and Original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street, is the only and sole general Agent for the above mentioned district, and that none is genuine but what has his name and address printed in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cents per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The pure and only genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Sold by the following Agents.

O. D. Spafford, Erie; Thos. Willis, Millcreek; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; C. & J. B. Cleveland, Conneaut; Fenton & Bro., Conneaut. 1y20

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. Williams, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.
Erie, July 1, 1848.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cogniac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	do do [pure juice]	Medoc do.

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov., 17, 1849. 27

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by CARTER & BROTHER

Dr. P. Hall's celebrated Cough Remedy.

THE attention, of the public is again called to the notice of this invaluable medicine, which remains unequalled as a speedy cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. The great importance of curing Pulmonary diseases in their early stages is generally admitted, but too often neglected in practice, and hence the reason why so many untimely deaths occur from consumption and other pulmonary affections. Hall's COUGH REMEDY is recommended as a safe, speedy and effectual medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup or Rattles, Asthma or Phthisic, Bronchitis, Bleeding in the Lungs, Weakness of Voice, Whooping Cough, as well as many unpleasant symptoms depending upon irritation in the throat and lungs. Read the following decisive testimony from a host of true witnesses who have been cured by using this medicine, and are now advising the sick to follow their example—

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Erie, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and in every instance have been speedily and effectually cured by its use. We regard it as a very safe, pleasant and thorough medicine, and recommend it to the public as fully worthy of general confidence

John Galbraith,	C B Wright,	A M Tarbell,
Wilson King,	D Shirk,	John S Brown,
John Hughes,	L A Hall,	D G Landon,
Thos McKee,	R S McCreary,	T J Taft,
John W Hays,	D P Ensign,	J Kelsey, jr
Foster Bell,	John Peffer,	Robert Cochran,
A Sherwood,	E A Bennett,	P E Burton,
J Salsbury,	R Baldwin,	Benj Grant,
W F Rindernecht,	J M Warren,	W M Gallagher,
J Warren,	Thos Hughes,	H P Mehaffey,
J F Tracy,	T Moorhead, jr	S F Nelson,
J D Dunlap,	J R Cochran,	J Decker, jr
M Goodwin,	Charles Cole,	H O Root,
C W Kelso,	M Mayer.	J R Dumars.

The following certificate is from a celebrated perfumer in Philadelphia—

Dr. P. Hall—Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I inform you that your Cough Remedy has proved itself to be exactly as represented—not only a very efficacious but pleasant remedy for Colds, Coughs, &c. I have recommended it to many of my friends who have used it, and found immediate relief by its use, and in no case has it failed to effect a cure. The effects are truly magical, and I would recommend all persons suffering with Asthma, Colds or any disease of the throat or Consumption, to give it a trial.
Yours, very respectfully, JULES HAUEL.

Public Caution.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,

To prevent counterfeits the following words are blown upon each large bottle—"Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, Erie, Pa." The small bottles are marked in the same manner, except the last two words. None are genuine without the above and the inventor's name—*Peter Hall*—written upon the wrapper and directions.

For sale, wholesale and retail, in Erie, only by P. Hall, No. 1, Hughs' Block, State St.

AGENTS.—B C Town & Co. North East and Wattsburg; Thos Vincent and Smith & Hendryx, Waterford; Jos. Genshemer, Fairview; J. H. Campbell, Edenboro; L. S. Jones and Asa Battles & Co. Girard; Wm. H. Townsend, Springfield; P. Clark, Albion; N. Callender, Meadville; H. & A. Butler, Spring Corners; Wm. H. Robinson, Powerstown, Cutler & Pierce, Clarksville, and by Agents generally throughout the country.

For farther particulars regarding the superior efficacy of this medicine, call on Agent for pamphlet free of charge. 6m25

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores, Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.
Fredonia, July 27, 1849. M. S. PETTIT.

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.



I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will pledge myself to sell good goods and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years *experience in buying & selling goods in eastern cities*, enables me to say I have facilities for purchasing watches and jewelery at less price, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different escapments, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive importing houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved, how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers for Cash. I will sell Gold Patent Lever Watches for $38 to $100, Gold detached full jewelled for $28 to $60 Gold lapean watches four holes jewelled, eighteen carat cases, for $14 to $25, Silver Lapene watches, for $9 to $12, fine quartern watches for $7. All the above mentioned watches will be warranted to keep good time for one year. Please call and see for yourself, one door east of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

Having just obtained a Watch Maker from Europe, I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch Repairing in the best manner; having tools for making and repairing all kinds of watches, I pledge myself to do as good work as can be done in the city of New York. Mr. Levingston will give his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning Chronometer, Duplex, Lever and common Watches. Those having good watches to be cleaned will do well to call and have them adjusted by a first rate workman. Clocks, Music Boxes, Acordions, and all kinds of Jewelry repaired in a workman-like manner, at Lewis' Gothic Hall
Erie, December 8, 1849. W. N. LEWIS.

SILK, SILK,—A few patterns of very nice Cameleon Satins and Black Gro de Rhine Silks, will be found at,
Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S.—State Street.

PLAID Long Shawls for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs.

R. S. HUNTER has just returned from New York with a large and well selected assortment of Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs, which he is prepared to sell as cheap as can be had at any other establishment in this city. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods will do well to give him a call before purchasing elswhere. Erie Nov. 3 1849.

LETTER PAPER, of various descriptions—Congress, Quarto Post gilt edge, for steel pens, very fine French small letter; also, envelopes, motto wafers, silver seals, sealing wax, carmine and black ink and ink powder, and a superior quality of Foolscap and School paper, by J. H. BURTON.

SHAWLS, Brocha, Thibet, Cashmere, and Silk Plaid, Long Shawls do., a variety of cheap Plaid Shawls for sale at the store. S. JACKSON.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, with a good stock of Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest figure for good pay.
Nov. 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at
Oct. 27, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT

Teas! Teas!! Teas!!!

I AM selling good Young Hyson Tea for 50cts. per pound, and Black Tea for the same; also, Teas of all kinds and qualities, proportionately cheap. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by S. JACKSON

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of paterns for Cloaks, Dresses and Caps for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepared to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 11th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.
Erie Oct. 13. 1849. 22

CONSUMPTION

in all Christianized and civilized countries, has caused a larger proportion of deaths than any other malady that afflicts the human family; and until within a few years, there has not been any *certain remedy* to stop the devastation of that destroyer. But now—

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM

cures very many of the most *strongly marked and developed cases* of Pulmonary Consumption—*real, undoubted* cases of *ulcerated and diseased* LUNGS—such hopeless cases as were never before cured by any other medicine. *So utterly hopeless* were some of the afflicted persons, as to have been pronounced by *physicians* and friends to be actually dying. Some, who had their burial-clothes made, have been cured, and yet live; others, who it was said would not live another day, are now as well and hearty as they ever were.

It possesses all the cleansing and purifying virtues nearly as powerful and active as the preparation which we call

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

The Balsam differs from the Extract, because it possesses several medicines which are *peculiarly adapted to, and are essentially necessary for* the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS,

and all diseases of a pulmonary nature—such diseases as usually prove so fatal under ordinary treatment, when they attack the

Breast, Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

This BALSAM heals and cures Ulcers in the LUNGS, and elsewhere *internally*, as *certainly and easily as the* Purifying Extract cures and heals ulcers *externally*. This Balsam cures nine cases of Cough and Consumption out of ten, after all other remedies have *failed to do good*.

Thousands of Consumptions

and *Chronic Coughs* abundantly prove its *unfailing efficacy* in such diseases, and its undoubted curative power, and soothing, healing properties, in the following complaints and diseases, viz.: *Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast and Side, Night-Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Summer Complaints in Children and Adults*, and all Female Weaknesses.

CONSUMPTION.

A DYING WOMAN CURED!

We state this cure, to prove the power to save life when this BALSAM is used, even after the person is *considered by physicians and friends* to be in the *last stage of disease*—actually dying—and, in this case, so far gone, that the shroud and burial-clothes were bought! For the *particulars* of this case, and the respectable and undoubted proof of all the circumstances and facts, we refer to our Pamphlets.

This cure was effected on Mrs. ZIBA DYKEMAN, of *Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.* We can prove, beyond a doubt, *many others, almost equally hopeless*, and innumerable cases of *Coughs and Consumptions CURED*, which were *pronounced incurable* by skilful physicians.

A DOCTOR CURED!

DR. J. W. FRENCH, *of Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Michigan*, about the 1st of January, 1849, wrote as follows: "I have been in the regular practice of medicine in this place for nine years, but was obliged to quit the practice of my profession in consequence of ill health. I was so severely afflicted with a *Chronic Disease of the Lungs*, as to convince me that I had the Consumption, past doubt. I coughed almost incessantly, night and day, and had severe pains and soreness in my chest, side, and breast. I tried the remedies *recommended* by the most skilful of the profession, all to no effect, excepting the nausea and debility caused by them. I was prejudiced against patent medicines, and have no faith now in them generally. But I was induced—as an experiment, more than through faith—to try a bottle of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM; and I do here acknowledge, for the benefit of the afflicted, or whom it may serve, that the effect of its use on me was the most prompt and salutary of any medicines I ever witnessed the effect of in all my practice. *My cough was immediately relieved*, and in about eight or ten days I was free from cough, soreness of the chest, and pain, and now consider and pronounce *myself* a well man."

Dr. French is now a respectable druggist at Hillsdale

FITS, FITS, FITS.

Messrs. J. K. LIPPINCOTT & SON, respectable merchants at *Hillsgrove, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania*, wrote to us, May 12, 1849, stating, among other benefits which had been derived from the use of BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM, that one of their customers had just informed them that her child, which had been subject to fits *for several years* was cured by the use of Brant's Balsam.

Would soon be in a Grave

Mr. WILLIAM D. JENNINGS, a merchant at *Pierpont Centre, Ashtabula county, Ohio*, wrote to us, October 2, 1848, and stated a cure of Consumption which the use of *Brant's INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM* had effected in Mr. WILLIAM CROCKET, of an adjoining town. He said Mr. Crocket had sought relief from the best physicians and numerous medicines, but found none, for the fatal hand of that unrelenting monster, *Consumption*, had taken fast hold on his vitals, and was so destroying and debilitating his body, that he was a mere skeleton. He was given up by his physicians and all friends, as one who would soon take his grave. But even in this *last extremity, strange and marvellous* as it may seem, yet it is true, that the use of only *five bottles* of BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM has unclenched the hand of the destroyer, and restored Mr. Crocket to health, and he is now a *healthy, hearty, rugged man!*

S. D. DANN, Esq., *merchant and postmaster at Jefferson*, an adjoining town, wrote to us about the same time, and stated that he was acquainted with Mr. Crocket, and *testified to his cure, and all the above-named facts.*

Could not Live a Day longer!

Messrs. E. B. CALDWELL & CO., of *East Oswego, Oswego Co., N. Y.*, respectable druggists, wrote to us: "We have just heard, through Mr. Whiteman, a respectable citizen of this place, of an important cure of *Consumption*, which Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam has produced on the wife of an acquaintance of his, who resides in the town of Palermo, in this county. She had been long confined to her bed, and was so dangerously diseased, that her friends believed it impossible for her to *live more than ONE DAY LONGER*. But, when all other hope utterly failed, they commenced taking BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM, and its medical efficacy has raised her from a dying bed, so that she is now *going about and attending to her domestic household affairs and duties.* She acknowledges, and it is very evident, that she is indebted to BRANT'S BALSAM for her recovery from a long, severe, and dangerous sickness; and her friends and neighbors consider that medicine invaluable."

RAISED FROM THE GRAVE.

Messrs. PRATT & FOSTER, *merchants, of West Cornwall, Conn.*, said BRANT'S BALSAM had effected cures of such hopeless cases of Consumption in their town, that now no other cough-medicine could be sold there; that it had *raised some as if from the* grave—some that physicians and all the friends said MUST DIE! One gentleman, in particular, was so far gone, that his physician told him it was *useless to take any more medicine.* He then, *when no hope was left*, began to take BRANT'S BALSAM—got well—*and is now as well as ever he was!*

Many Consumptions Cured.

Mr. S. H. CLARK, merchant, *Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y.*, wrote to inform us that BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM sold readily at Clyde, and said: "*If the statements of some of our most respectable people, and personal, visible knowledge, can be relied on*, its medical virtues have cured *many consumptive persons*, several of whom I am acquainted with, who were so hopelessly sick as to be considered, by physicians and all friends, past a possibility of cure; and, yet, the facts are, Brant's Balsam has restored them to perfect health."

LUNGS BLED—MUST DIE!

Mr. Z. S. TERRY, *merchant, Byron, Genesee county, N. Y.*, wrote, August 24, 1848: "BRANT'S MEDICINE is doing wonders here. It has cured a man of *Consumption* that all the physicians that said *must die.* When he commenced taking Brant's Medicine, he could not raise his hand to his head; he *bled at the lungs*, and every symptom seemed to indicate that he *must die*; but, astonishing to all, he is now able to labor, and rides all over the county. He used *only five bottles.* It has also cured a young lady of *Consumption* in Orleans county, which her father says *no doctor could cure.*"

Mr. MILLER, a merchant of the same place, has certified to the truth of the above statement.

Was believed past Cure!

Mr. CORNELIUS H. SMITH, merchant, *Collins Centre, Erie Co., N. Y.*, January 16, 1849, said: "Your BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM and BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT are nearly all sold, and I want immediately another supply, for they sell more rapidly, and give *better satisfaction*, than all the other medicines we have for sale. The *Pulmonary Balsam* has raised a lady here from a bed of dangerous and severe sickness, which all the doctors had given up as *INCURABLE.* They said she must die *with a Consumption of the Lungs.* After all had pronounced the case HOPELESS, she commenced taking BRANT'S BALSAM—and now *she is well!*"

CHRONIC DYSENTERY,

and Summer Complaints, in *children or grown persons*, cured *without any failure whatever.* Also—

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

No mother need ever mourn the death of her child by that child-destroying complaint, when *teething* in warm weather—*Cholera Infantum*, or what is called Summer Complaint—if "BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM" be administered to the child. It should, however, in such cases, be used in *twice as large potions as* the directions on each bottle prescribe, until the complaint is checked.

For sale by Carter & Br. J. H. Burton, Erie; J. S. Foster, Girard; S. J. Hopkins, Springfield; H. R. Terry, Edenboro; A. Tourtlene, Union Mills; B. C. Town, North East; Potter & Rea, West Springfield; John B. Robinson, Cranesville; and W. & F. Judson & Co. Waterford. 1y33

THIS WAY FARMERS!
6000 Acres of Land for Sale!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the well known MORAVIAN GRANTS, containing some 6000 acres of land, situate in Erie county, Pennsylvania, now offers the same for sale, in parcels of various sizes, and on terms to suit rich or poor. These Lands are of a quality inferior to none in this section of country, and afford a rare opportunity to Farmers, with small means, of acquiring an excellent Farm, as the prices are low and the payments may be extended, if desired, for a number of years.

About 2000 acres are situate in the northwest corner of the county, on the Lake shore and Ohio line, in a country unsurpassed for producing Wheat and Fruit. This tract has been divided into hundred acre lots, each of which has from 40 to 70 acres cleared and under cultivation together with a House and Barn, and in most cases an Orchard of fruit. The town of Conneaut and Harbor, with a thriving Lake trade, is located two miles west of the Grant, furnishing a ready market for grain and other country produce.—Springfield is four miles, and the flourishing borough of Girard, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal, is ten miles east of the lands.—*Marketing, and especially grain, at these places, is also in demand at fair prices.* The Ridge Road, running along the Lake from Buffalo to Cleveland, passes through the middle of the tract, and the Railroad connecting New York city with the great west, is now being located across the same. Conneaut creek, with an abundance of water the year round, has sufficient fall on the land for a number of Mill seats.

The other 4000 acres are situated on *French creek, seventeen* miles south of the Lake and city of Erie, three miles southeasterly from the borough of Waterford, and three miles west of Union *Mills; all which places afford a good market for the produce of* the country. 700 acres are clear and under cultivation, with a number of large double Barns and dwelling Houses. On this tract are a number of the best grazing farms in Erie county. A large portion of the land is covered with timber, sufficiently valuable to induce persons to purchase for that alone. A brisk trade has been kept up in this region, for some years, by means of water conveyances, with Meadville, Pittsburgh, the cities on the Ohio river, and even New-Orleans. The road from Waterford to Jamestown, in New York, and Warren, in Pennsylvania, passes through the tract, and near the road are several Quarries of Stone, some of which have been extensively worked. French creek will also *furnish a number of Mill seats on the land, with an unfailing supply of water.*

It is the opinion of persons capable of judging, that both these Grants will in a few years be worth from 50 to 80 per cent. more than the prices at which they are now held. The title is unexceptionable

Persons at a distance will meet with prompt attention, by addressing the subscriber, post paid at Erie, Pa.
Erie, December 15, 1849. N. BLICKENSDERFER. 31

Brass Clocks.

OF a superior kind in regard to finish, durability, Patent Lever and Gothic Clocks, Office and Marine time pieces at
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

Galvanic, Guilding and Silvering.

THOSE having watches, that they want made to appear like solid gold, can have it done to their satisfaction by calling
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849 LEWIS' Gothic Hall.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.
Erie August 25. RICHARD GAGGIN. 15

One Dollar per Yard.

A FINE assortment (all wool), French Marinoes, assorted colors, price reduced to one dollar per yard, for cash. Also, a good assortment of silk and wool Marinoes, embroydered Cashmeres and Delanes, a going cheap, at C. D. WRIGHT'S.
Dec. 22. 31

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, coach and furniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.